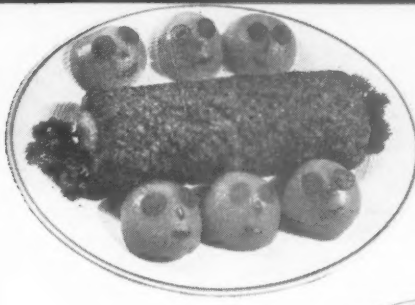


620.1
N215

The
National

Wool Grower

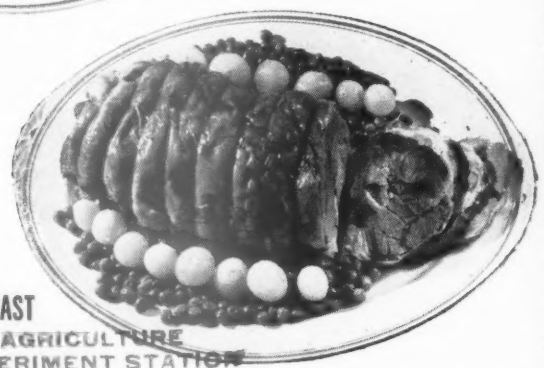
Volume XLVI NOVEMBER 1956 Number 11



STUFFED LAMB ROLL

AGRICULTURE
EXPERIMENT STATION
LIBRARY

NOV 3 6 1956



LAMB SHOULDER ROAST

AGRICULTURE
EXPERIMENT STATION
LIBRARY

FOR A THANKSGIVING TREAT - SERVE LAMB

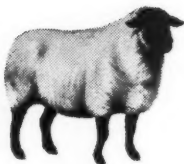
NOV 9 1956





Keep these greedy fingers

out of your pocketbook!



These "five fingers" are the ones that steal millions of dollars from sheepmen every year—but they need not worry you if you *depend* on SULMET.

SULMET is your *dependable*, time-proved treatment against any or all of these costly, profit-stealing sheep diseases.

Depend on SULMET—and use it promptly. Consult your veterinarian for most effective flock management practices and disease control procedures.

Get a supply of SULMET today. Available from your veterinarian, druggist or feed dealer. Write for free literature.

SULMET

SULFAMETHAZINE

DRINKING WATER SOLUTION 12.5%

for **BLUE BAG, FOOT ROT,
SHIPPING PNEUMONIA,
BACILLARY ENTERITIS,
COCCIDIOSIS**

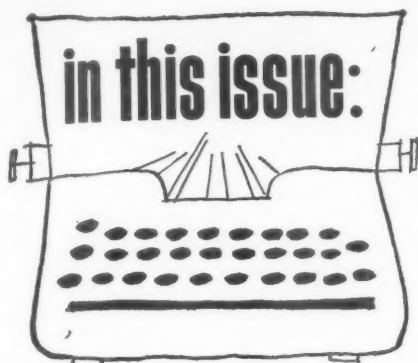
- SULMET gives longer, stronger action
- it provides effective blood levels of sulfamethazine
- it is powerful—yet easy on the animal
- the cost is less per animal treated
- with SULMET you give lower dosages at less frequent intervals
- frequently only one dose is needed

Lederle

— LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

— AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

— PEARL RIVER, NEW YORK



THE WORLD'S LONGEST FENCE:

Why are sheepmen in Queensland, Australia building a 3,500 mile long fence? It's for a very good reason—one you will find interesting reading on page 8 in this issue. This story will give you an idea of one of the major problems of wool growers from the land "down under."

WHAT ABOUT THE SHEEP INDUSTRY'S FUTURE:

Where do you think the industry is going? We're sure you've got your own ideas regarding this matter, and no matter what they are, we're sure you'll enjoy reading the replies to this month's quiz, page 27.

WOOL, FROM GROWER TO MILL:

Interesting experiments are

presently under way by the USDA's Agricultural Research Service to try and find out whether wool can be tailored by the grower to textile needs. You can follow the complete process used in these experiments, pictorially displayed on page 16 in this issue.

LAS VEGAS BECKONS:

Your National Wool Growers Association's 92nd annual convention is nearing. Host city for the convention is Las Vegas, Nevada—home of bright lights, and center of the entertainment world. You'll find the convention story regarding Las Vegas in this issue on page 11.

TO AID IN YOUR OPERATION:

Some especially interesting facts are found in this month's Research News section. We're sure you'll find many items of interest and great value to you on page 5 in this issue.

ALL THIS AND MORE—IN THIS ISSUE—AND NEXT MONTH:

Look for the December NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. You'll find an interesting story in it pertaining to the NWGA convention, last-minute market reports, and many other features of interest to you.

Shepherd Sam



"Are you lonely? Do folks seldom come to see you? Now, you too, can be popular! After only three lessons in acrobatic ballroom dancing dozens of admiring friends will be dropping in—"

"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

Pendleton

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SPORTSWEAR
LOUNGING ROBES
BED BLANKETS
RANCHWEAR

Pendleton Woolen Mills

Portland 4, Oregon



THE
HAMPSHIRE

Sure I'm In Demand . . .
I Produce More Pounds of
Lamb Per Ewe.

Breeder's List and Information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
72-W Woodland Ave. — Detroit 2, Michigan



FOR SALE
A Limited Number of
Border Collie
Sheep Dogs

- * Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- * Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
- * Wonderful Pets for Children
- * \$50.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name
Address
City & State
Sex M.O. Enclosed
Send C.O.D.



**TO ATTEND THE 92nd ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, JANUARY 21-24, 1957**

The Hotel Sahara in Las Vegas has been chosen as the headquarters hotel for the National Convention. All reservations must be made through the Salt Lake office of the National Wool Growers Association. Reservations will be handled on a first-come first-served basis. Rates at the Sahara are on a flat run-of-the-house basis of \$10 for single rooms and \$12 for double rooms, with suites running \$25 for two people and \$30 for four people. Make your plans now—just fill in the blank below and mail to the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 92nd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association at the Hotel Sahara in Las Vegas, Nevada:

Single _____ Double _____ Twin _____

Suite (2 people) _____ Suite (4 people) _____

For Arrival January _____, 1957 and Departure January _____, 1957
Names of Occupants:

Name _____

Address _____



**FOOT-AND-MOUTH
OUTBREAKS**

Foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks continue in England. So far this year, 731 cattle, 6,138 sheep, and 565 hogs have been destroyed in an effort to eradicate the disease. An outbreak of the disease has also been reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service to have occurred recently along the Dutch-German border, and another in a livestock area of Peru.

STANNARD NAMED PRESIDENT

James H. Stannard has been appointed president and general manager of Winslow Brothers and Smith Company. The former executive vice president and assistant general manager succeeds George A. Butts who has served with the wool and sheep leather company for 40 years.

This announcement was made by F. W. Specht, president and chairman of Armour and Company, of which Winslow Brothers and Smith is a subsidiary.

Mr. Stannard has been active in the Boston Wool Trade Association and was president of the association in 1955.

RANGE MANAGEMENT CHIEF

Kenneth W. Parker was recently appointed as chief of the Division of Range Management Research in the USDA's Forest Service. He succeeds Joseph F. Pechanec who recently became director of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station in Asheville, North Carolina. Since 1952 Mr. Parker has been a range conservationist in the Forest Service's Division of Range Management.

HAMPSHIRE MEETING

The 67th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held at the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, Illinois, November 28. The meeting will begin at 3 p.m., according to Helen Tyler Belote, secretary-treasurer of the group.

The National Wool Grower

WOOL CONSUMPTION INCREASES

The 11 major wool-consuming countries of the world used 8 percent more virgin wool during the first half of 1956 than they did last year, according to the International Wool Study group. The largest proportionate increase, 30 percent, occurred in Japan. On a weight basis, the U. S. led other countries with a 25-million pound increase. The United Kingdom and Sweden were the only countries showing a decline in wool consumption.

MEXICO TO PURCHASE CATTLE

A loan of \$5 million to Mexico for purchase of United States dairy and beef cattle was recently approved by the Export-Import Bank. Livestock purchases are aimed at improving Mexican herd quality. Recommendation of a group of representatives of the bank and the Department of Agriculture who visited Mexico recently resulted in approval of the loan.

Beef animals will be purchased as promptly as possible from livestock owners in drought areas and will go to several states of Mexico. Not less

than \$3,750,000 is earmarked for purchase of beef cattle for breeding purposes, and up to \$1,250,000 may be used for buying U. S. dairy cattle.

NATIONAL WESTERN SLATED

The 51st annual National Western Stock Show will be held in Denver from January 11 to 19. Premium books were mailed in early October to 5,000 stockmen, according to Willard Simms, manager of the show.

Closing dates for entries are: individual breeding and fat livestock classes, December 1; halter class horses, December 1; performance class horses, December 20; carloads of bulls, feeder cattle and fat cattle, hogs and lambs, December 26.

Mail orders for tickets are now being accepted. Those who wish to order by mail should write for order blank to the National Western Stock Show, Denver 16, Colorado, immediately, Simms urged.

LAMB FEEDERS TO MEET

Annual convention and meeting of the National Lamb Feeders Association will be held at the Robidoux Hotel in St. Joseph, Missouri on November 14,

15 and 16. C. W. Monier, secretary-treasurer of the group, announces that program highlights will include tours of feedlots and packing plants; panel discussions on modern trends in lamb feeding, and lamb from the consumer's standpoint; special program for ladies; and business meetings.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

Tuberculosis strikes one American every five minutes . . . takes one American life every half hour. . . . One third of the people in the United States today are infected with live tubercle bacilli. These facts stand out in the face of the tremendous progress made against tuberculosis in recent years.

The Nation's annual bill for tuberculosis is over \$600,000,000, mostly in tax money. YOUR HELP through the purchase of Christmas seals is urgently needed. Christmas seal funds are used primarily to finance preventive programs of health education, case finding, rehabilitation of patients, and medical and social research. Be sure and buy Christmas seals this year.

about our cover

(See information and recipe—page 23.)

NOW! ONE INJECTION

Important two-way treatment and protection!

INJECTION

BICILLIN® FORTIFIED

(Benzathine penicillin G and procaine penicillin G)



Injection Bicillin Fortified is highly effective in treating pneumonia, shipping fever, respiratory infections, overeating disease, and other serious acute infections responding to penicillin therapy.

A single injection of Injection Bicillin Fortified provides important two-way treatment offered by no other antibiotic preparation.

1. *High blood levels* that go to work quickly to combat the acute phases of infection.
2. *Prolonged penicillin action*, lasting up to five days, that extends treatment and protection during the period of convalescence when the animal is more susceptible to other diseases and infections. Hastens recovery. Reduces the danger of complications.

Supplied:

Injection Bicillin Fortified 600

Tubex® . . . 300,000 units of Bicillin and 300,000 units of procaine penicillin in 1 cc. Tubex with sterile needle.

Injection Bicillin Fortified 300

Vials of 10 cc. and vials of 50 cc. . . . Each cc. contains 150,000 units of Bicillin and 150,000 units of procaine penicillin.



Philadelphia 1, Pa.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR DRUGGIST OR OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH PRODUCTS SUPPLIER

The National Wool Grower

NOVEMBER, 1956

Volume XLVI - Number 11

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

Official Publication of the National
Wool Growers Association

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE EMpire 3-4483

CONTENTS

FEATURED

| | |
|---|----|
| Opportunity for Discussion and Decision Offered at Wool Growers Conventions | 7 |
| The World's Longest Fence | 8 |
| Railroads Cut Rate Charges in Drought-Stricken Areas | 10 |
| Fabulous Las Vegas Beckons to You | 11 |
| Wide Use of Lanolin Makes "Wool Grease" Important | 14 |
| Details Given on Duty Increase | 15 |

WOOL

| | |
|--|----|
| Can Wool Be Tailored to Textile Needs? | 16 |
| October Wool Market | 20 |

LAMB

| | |
|--|----|
| Another Outlet for Lamb—the School Lunch Program | 12 |
| October Lamb Market | 24 |
| A Collection of Facts You Should Know About Lamb | 25 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|----|
| Livestock Promotion Policies Adopted | 10 |
| In Memoriam | 14 |
| Incentive Payments Reach \$55 Million | 15 |
| Secretary of Agriculture Writes Book for Farmers | 15 |
| Intensified Research Program Outlined by Advisory Committee | 32 |

FINAL RAM SALE REPORTS

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Utah State Ram Sale | 18 |
| Craig Ram Sale | 18 |

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| In This Issue | 1 |
| Cutting Chute | 2 |
| Research News | 5 |
| From State Presidents | 13 |
| Sheepmen's Calendar | 25 |
| This Month's Quiz | 27 |
| Around the Range Country | 29 |

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

President

J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho

Honorary Presidents

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho
G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado
Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana
W. S. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas

Vice Presidents

Don Clyde, Provo, Utah
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming
Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado
Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas
David Little, Emmett, Idaho

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

M. P. Espil, Jr., Litchfield Park, Arizona
Dominic Eyherabide, Bakersfield, California
Chester Price, Montrose, Colorado
Andrew D. Little, Howe, Idaho
Gerald Hughes, Stanford, Montana
Tony Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah
Julian Arrien, Vale, Oregon
Henry Wahlfeldt, Newell, South Dakota
J. B. McCord, Coleman, Texas
M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah
George K. Hislop, Yakima, Washington
Leonard Hay, Rock Springs, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix
Robert W. Lockett, President
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
151 Mission Street, San Francisco
Dominic Eyherabide, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association
Drivers' Bldg., 1408 East 47th Ave., Denver
Chester Price, President
Robert Field, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 2598, Boise
Andrew D. Little, President
M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association
Livestock Building, 7 Edwards St., Helena
Gerald Hughes, President
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 1429, Reno
Tony Smith, President
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association
Fossil
Julian Arrien, President
J. P. Steiwer, Secretary

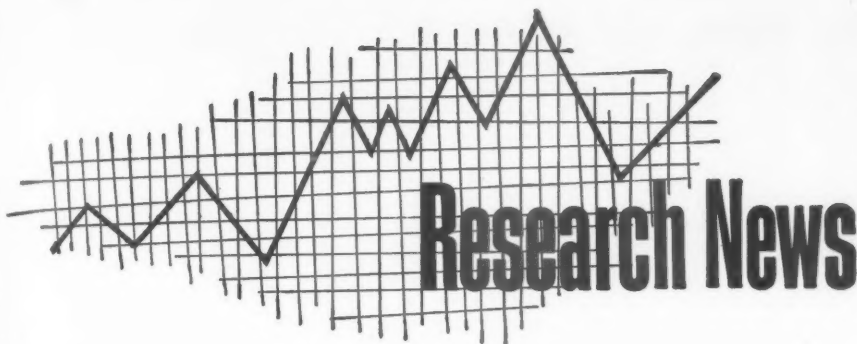
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association
San Angelo
J. B. McCord, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association
855 South 4th West, Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association
East Cherry Lane, Ellensburg
George K. Hislop, President
Phillip B. Kern, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association
Rapid City
Henry Wahlfeldt, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
Leonard Hay, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary



Alfalfa will yield four times as much forage when fertilized as unfertilized alfalfa, according to results of a 5-year experiment by the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. In the experiment, two stands of alfalfa were seeded in the fall of 1950 on land that had plenty of lime, phosphate and potash. One plot was top-dressed every year with 300 pounds of 0-20-0 and 200 pounds of 0-0-60 an acre. No fertilizer was added to the other plot. The fertilized plot yielded more than two tons of hay during the fourth year compared with ½ ton from the nonfertilized plot. The cost of top-dressing during the five years was \$44 an acre, but the extra yield of hay is reported to have more than paid the cost of the fertilizer.

A new gopher-bait dispenser that saves money, time and labor has reportedly been perfected by scientists at Colorado A&M College. In one operation, the new device will locate the gopher runway and place bait in the tunnel. The Fort Collins, Colorado, College has issued a booklet about the new gadget called "New Dispenser Aids Gopher Control."

A more humane and efficient device for the slaughter of livestock in packing plants has been developed by Remington Arms Company. It is being given industry-wide tests under the sponsorship of a joint committee of the American Meat Institute and the American Humane Association.

The new instrument employs a mushroom-shaped head, and is activated by a specially designed 22-caliber blank cartridge. With the new device, the animal is stunned instantly, without needless injury.

Artificial insemination of sheep must be further developed before it can be considered practical on New Mexico ranges. Carefully conducted tests by New Mexico A&M's department of animal husbandry showed a 34 percent overall conception rate. A better conception rate (59 percent) was obtained with a group of yearling ewes. Rates dropped in relation to the age of the ewe, although there was little difference between one and two-year-olds.

Suffolk-Corriedale lamb crosses gain faster and weigh more at weaning than Corriedale crosses, University of California experiments show. This evidence comes from a three-year study at the Hopland Field Station.

Suffolk-sired wether lambs from grade Corriedale ewes weighed an average of 8 pounds more than Corriedale-sired wethers at weaning time. Suffolk-sired ewe lambs weighed an average of 6.5 pounds more than Corriedale ewe lambs. However, other factors, such as the higher cost of Suffolk rams, and their shorter breeding life, tend to even off the weight advantages, W. C. Weir, animal nutritionist at Davis, points out.

Others participating in the experiment were D. T. Torell, D. W. Cassard and J. F. Wilson of the Animal Husbandry Department staff.

High-producing strains of alfalfa that will spread may one day be produced by alfalfa growers. Several new plants would then result from each mother plant, according to USDA scientists.

This spreading form of alfalfa may withstand attack from rodents that in some parts of the West often cut the plant's vital taproot. Alfalfa plants are presently under study in many States by the Department's Agricultural Research Service. The alfalfas are being evaluated for their reaction to diseases, productivity, survival when grown with grass, quality, hardiness, and adaptability—as well as effectiveness in spreading and persistence under grazing.

"Internal Parasites of Sheep" are completely discussed in Montana Experiment Station circular 212, of that name. Based on studies and observations of parasitism in sheep in Montana, the booklet makes the following recommendations for parasite control:

1. Provide adequate feed, and avoid overstocking, because well-fed sheep are more resistant to worm infection than are sheep in poor condition.

2. Develop as many good watering places as possible.

3. Change range or pasture at weekly intervals during the growing season, with a rest period for the grazed area of, in general, at least one month. In the prairie range country, a rest of two weeks is sufficient in the late summer and autumn.

4. Use phenothiazine salt through the lambing period and summer months where management alone is not effective in controlling roundworms.

5. Treat for worms when physical condition, fecal egg counts, and/or post-mortem examination have indicated parasitism.

The circular was published by the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory in cooperation with the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board and the Montana State College Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman, Montana.

Greenchopping of alfalfa or a pasture mix for sheep is probably a waste of time and labor. In fact, pasturing may be better, because the sheep select what they eat and make more fattening gains.

With steers, though, the soilage or green-chop feeding method will produce more meat per acre than pasturing. But the rancher will probably need an operation of 500 to 1,000 steers to justify the machinery and labor he'll need.

These are trends shown in an experiment reported by the University of California at Davis.

Earl Thomas Named New BLM Associate Director

BUREAU of Land Management Director Edward Woosley has announced the promotion of Earl J. Thomas to the position of associate director. Thomas was formerly assistant to the director. He replaces William G. Guernsey who resigned last April. Responsibilities of the new associate director will include direct supervision over a newly established Division of Staff Services comprising inspection, management improvement, program coordination, and records management.

Mr. Thomas is a native of the Intermountain area. He began his post-war Government service with the Bureau of Reclamation at Boise, Idaho in 1946, and was later transferred to California. He received his elementary and secondary education at Malad, Idaho, and matriculated at Weber College, Ogden, Utah, in 1934.

WORKING



TOGETHER...

It takes all three of us to give Mrs. Consumer the better quality meats she wants today.

Better quality meats, of course, begin with you, the livestock producer. You achieve this result by keeping abreast of the latest developments in breeding, feeding and marketing to produce well-finished livestock. You plan ahead to make maximum use of your facilities and equipment, and to have finished cattle, hogs and sheep to sell at seasons when they are likely to be most profitable.

Our part in this teamwork calls for providing the most efficient methods of handling the livestock we buy from you, planning so that we get the most

value out of each animal, packaging the meat products attractively, and speeding the meat to where it's wanted—when it's wanted.

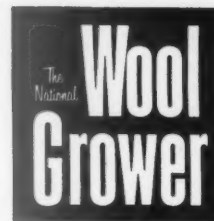
Retail food merchants play an important role with their up-to-the-minute methods of merchandising meat to Mrs. Consumer. By providing wonderful advances in store layout, design and self-service equipment, and featuring attractively displayed and packaged meats of all kinds, modern food retailers are strong factors in the progress of the meat industry.

Yes, with all three forces working together, a future of unlimited growth lies ahead for all three of us!

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices: Chicago 9, Illinois

Opportunity for Discussion and Decisions Offered at Your Wool Grower Conventions



NOVEMBER 1956

NOVEMBER is a month of particular significance for sheepmen. It is the month of many State conventions, opportunities to meet, discuss and plan for future activities in behalf of the industry which provides their living.

We do not believe that any sheepman needs to be converted to the value of a strong organization. The long list of accomplishments in their behalf through organization leaves no ground for argument on that point. The sheepman's individual concern naturally lies with the care of his flocks, their proper management and the profitable marketing of the products they produce. It is not always easy for him to follow legislative and other trends affecting his industry. He depends on the leaders in his organization to do that job for him.

But the leaders must know the wishes, have the advice and counsel of individual sheepmen to make it possible for them to take the right position in these matters. It is at conventions that the opportunity is given for discussion and decision. This makes convention attendance in so far as possible a requirement of good organization.

While adjustments may be necessary from time to time in any organization, the historical record of the sheepmen's organization proclaims its soundness. It begins with the local groups, in many States, whose decisions are carried to the State association. The State associations, in turn, set up their program and takes them to the National convention where the platform and program on which the industry is to stand during the coming year is erected. This gives the National Association the weight, authority and prestige—whatever you wish to call it—to speak as the organized voice of the sheep industry.

All links of this chain must be strong, to use an old adage. A strong State association is of tremendous value to the sheepmen of its area. It handles such matters as tax valuations, transportation and freight rate cases within

the State, predatory animal programs, issues involving exclusion of grazing lands from use, drought and other aid programs, and assistance in labor problems.

The State associations are aggressive in protecting sheepmen against specific legislation in their own State that would be detrimental to them and also in securing passage of beneficial measures. They stand ready at all times when the call comes to assist in national legislative efforts by making known the sheepmen's wishes to their senators and representatives in Congress.

But no matter how strong each State association is as a separate unit, it would not carry the same prestige and power alone as it does when working together with other State groups as a National Wool Growers Association. This is particularly true in connection with controversial legislation that requires work with members of Congress from other States as well as those from the large wool growing sections. Well-established contacts and long experience in the Nation's Capital are essential to accomplishment.

There is considerable economy too in having one strong National organization. If each State association had to keep representatives in Washington during the Congressional session to watch over sheepmen's interests, it would cost the industry covered by the present National Association just about 12 times as much as it does now.

Under the present set-up, a few wires and telephone calls from the National office can alert the entire industry to the need for action. It would be a very different and costly matter if each State association were trying to handle its own legislative work at the Nation's Capital. Under such a situation, difficulties undoubtedly would arise in coordinating the work, and the cost in the aggregate for any one year would be more than the total budget of the National Wool Growers Association.

This tie-in between the State and the National Associations gives the sheepmen's organization its great strength.

But this organization—your organization—is no stronger than you, as individual sheepmen, make it. You fix the scope of its activities by the dues you pay. You set the goals toward which its efforts are aimed. Its success depends largely on you—your attendance at State and National conventions and the support you give to continue it as an effective agency in your behalf.

Since November is the month of thanksgiving, probably you can count this strong organization you have as one of the things for which you are thankful. The better outlook for the industry at present, it seems to us, too, is cause for real encouragement and thanksgiving. It has been some years since the lamb market has shown as much stability as during the past season. True, there have been price declines but they have usually been followed by an increase again, instead of the sudden deep cuts with no recovery that usually mark the course of the summer lamb market.

All signs point to a strong domestic wool market, one based on short supply and increased demand. It now looks as if wool is coming back into its rightful position as the superior clothing fiber. With the promotion and research programs in progress, it should be able to increase its gain. Certainly, the developments through research of new properties in the wool fiber, such as shrink-resistance, wash-and-wear ability, resistance to discoloration open the way for its very bright future.

There is, indeed, much to be thankful for, and perhaps as thanks is given for these and many other things, a prayer may be included that rains will come to relieve the parched areas of our country that there may be plenty of forage for the flocks and herds.

We wish you a very happy Thanksgiving Day.

—The Editor



The Australian dingo—marauding killer of thousands of sheep a year. One pack is known to have killed 1,000 in a night. (Australian Wool Bureau Photo).

If you think your coyote problem is a bad one, read about the sheep-killing dingo packs in Australia, and

THE WORLD'S LONGEST FENCE

An Australian Wool Bureau Feature
by BOB McMURCHIE

AUSTRALIA is building the world's longest fence—3,500 miles long—to protect sheep from dingo packs.

"The Fence" in Queensland is a further stage of a "dogging" war which incorporates trapping, shooting, poisoning and aerial baiting. And these campaigns are being waged in all states to protect the world's record sheep population of 130 million sheep.

It is estimated that the dingoes are killing more than half a million sheep a year. In some areas they have become such a menace that many wool growers have switched to cattle.

In Queensland alone in the past 20 years 240,000 dingoes have been shot or trapped. Last year the Queensland Government paid its bounty of £1 (\$2.28) on 27,000 scalps, and thousands more dingoes were killed on which no bounty was claimed.

Yet their numbers have increased enormously. Today they are hunting in packs over thousands of square miles of sheep country, killing and maiming sheep almost at will.

One pack is known to have killed 1,000 sheep in a night—and the losses are estimated at £2 million (\$4,560,000) a year.

Alarming, too, these murderous dingoes, which feed on half a sheep and leave the rest to rot, have started a new lease of life.

For 100 years, farmers have hunted dingoes with savage dogs. Now, many of these dogs have run wild, to mate with their erstwhile prey. Pups resulting from these mixed matings are often twice as heavy as pure dingo pups. They are tougher and thirstier for blood.

Australia's skinny pure dingo has evolved into such an efficient killing machine that some bushmen in parts of Queensland, the New England ranges of northern New South Wales, and in the semi-arid regions of South Australia and Western Australia will not camp out without a gun.

Most dingoes kill simply to eat—pulling down a sheep or two a week—and myxomatosis' near annihilation of the country's 600 million rabbit population has made "natural" feed for these meat eaters scarce in recent years.

And there are hundreds of thousands of them—an uncountable number—still roaming the ranges and the grazing plains. But on them the myxomatosis virus does not act.

They often scorn poison baits and traps by an unaccountable cunning. And an army of "doggers," shooting every night could not wipe them out, in a lifetime.

Vast Western Australia pins its faith, to considerable effect, on aerial baiting, trapping and shooting. But Queensland's ultimate answer is the dingo fence—a fence linking up to form an unbroken barrier with existing fences in N.S.W. and Queensland and extending more than 600 miles north of the N.S.W. border almost to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

The 3,500 miles of 6 ft. high netting fence will cost £450,000 (\$1,026,000) and its annual upkeep is estimated at £60,000 (\$136,800) a year.

The six foot fence serves two purposes. The lower 3 feet is of rabbit-proof netting (1½ inch mesh) and the top half of marsupial netting (3 inch mesh). To carry the war effectively a further six inches of the mesh is buried underground.

On a tour of Queensland recently I spoke to graziers about the dingo, about the wild dogs, about the fence.

Mr. W. Selkirk, of Kynuna Station, on the far north-western corner of the fence, said that his company had 50 miles of fence to build on the perimeter.

"It is costing something like £350 (\$798) a mile to build because of the high cost of materials here more than 1,300 miles northwest of Brisbane.

"But in 1947, because of dingoes, we switched over to cattle. Before 1947 Kynuna Station ran up to 50,000 sheep and with the completion of the fence we will gradually convert the area back to sheep," Mr. Selkirk said.

That £350 a mile is high but costs of £200 (\$456) to £275 (\$638.84) a mile are common in less remote areas.

Kynuna, 120 miles from Cloncurry, has an area of approximately 400 square miles. Sheep and calves will in future run in the safety of the pest-proofed "compound." Cattle will still graze outside the fence.

The menace of dingoes and wild dogs cannot be truly estimated but the prices that sheepmen are prepared to pay a man to kill can give some indication of the price the dingo has on his head.

Many a wool grower has paid £50 (\$114) and £100 (\$228) for a "wanted" killer.

Mr. Lindsay Pegler, of Nickavilla Station, 28 miles northwest of Quilpie, in the southwest corner of the state, told me that the week of my visit he had paid an itinerant dogger, earning his living shooting kangaroos and dogs, £25 (\$57) for a dingo bitch and £2 (\$4.56) for her five unborn pups.

"She was shot on my property and I paid willingly. But at least two of my neighbors also paid the dogger £5 (\$11.40) each to be rid of her, and her pups," Mr. Pegler said.

Graziers in the Cloncurry district, western Queensland, claim that dingo outbreaks have never been worse, with sheep properties fronting the northern cattle country catching up to 35 dogs in a month. Sheep losses are heavy, recent counts being as high as 70 sheep dead at one spot.

No one can wonder at the payment of these prices when it is realized that a sheep in wool is worth about £5 (\$11.40) average at today's prices. In a district in the N.S.W.-Queensland border recently two men shot a big mangle-scarred dingo which had killed 403 sheep.

His death tally was known by his peculiarity of ripping the sheep on the left shoulder—and also by the track left by a foot with two toes missing.

Pure dingoes seldom weigh less than 40 pounds but this fellow weighed 80 pounds and his killing life was almost over when he jogged into a dawn ambush.

There can be no doubt that this dingo would have killed more than 1,000 sheep in his life-time. . . £5,000 (\$11,400) or more for meals for one animal.

No one can wonder then at the expenditure of almost half a million pounds on the dingo fence. The property owner has to provide fences to the dingo-proof specifications where his property borders the vast sheep corral. The Queensland Government links these fences to close the gap.

The west barrier of this vast undertaking, about 550 miles from the N.S.W. border north to the Cloncurry district was completed in December; the north barrier from Cloncurry 480 miles southeast to Tambo was linked by this June; the whole area will be fenced by the end of 1957

when the 450 miles southeast to the N.S.W. border at Stanthorpe is completed.

It will then enclose the grazing lands of 17 million of Queensland's 20 million sheep and 700,000 head of cattle.

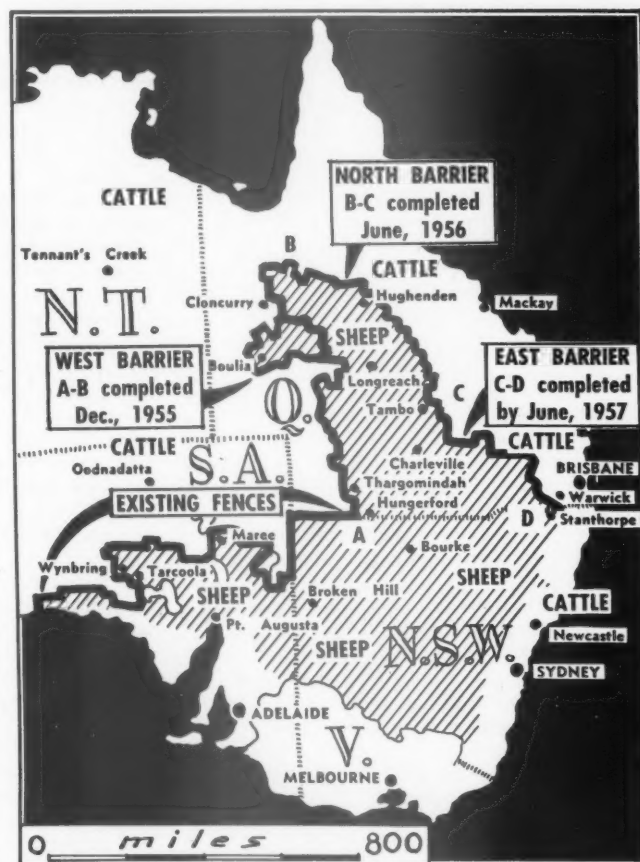
Then the mopping up will begin in earnest. There will be no rest until the area is free of dingoes; and then the bounty of £1 (\$2.28) a scalp will go to the maintenance of the fence.

The Government says that the fences in South Australia and N.S.W. have markedly reduced the dingo numbers and the linking up of the Queensland fence will close the "circle."

Tens of thousands of pounds worth of sheep and calves each year . . . fortunes to pay for dog fences . . . huge fees for trappers and riflemen . . . £100,000 (\$228,000) and more a year in bounties . . . hours, days, weeks of aerial baiting . . . that is the price that dingoes and outlaw dogs pillage from the man on the land each year.

"The Fence" is a bold visionary thrust that could finally turn the tide of battle.

Within the next 10 years, Queenslanders believe it will, by isolating the outlaws to the wastes of the channel country, the inland deserts and the "Dead Heart" of vast Australia.



MAP OF FENCE

3,500 miles of work to destroy the bloodthirsty dingo at a cost of \$1,026,000.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

Railroads Cut Rate Charges In Drought-Stricken Areas

AT the request of President Eisenhower, the Association of American Railroads announced that western railroads have cut in half their rates on hay shipments from the West to drought-stricken areas. The lower rates began on October 13.

Announcement of the rate cut came after the President made known a new farm aid program, including \$5 million in subsidies, to help farmers in 14 drought-stricken States maintain their basic livestock herds.

Rate cuts were authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission shortly before the announcement. The railroad program will be in effect in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nevada and Utah. The railroads were authorized by the ICC to establish and maintain lower rates until March 31, 1957 on hay, and May 31, 1957 on livestock.

The railroads also agreed to give free return transportation for livestock shipped from drought areas to feeding grounds in the West.

President Eisenhower announced in mid-October that the Federal Government will increase by 50 percent—from \$1 per hundred pounds to \$1.50 per hundred—the subsidy on Government-owned feed grains being made available

SHEEPMEN LOSE COURT SUIT

Southern Utah sheep growers attempting to recover damages for sheep allegedly killed by fallout from atomic bomb tests lost their suit in U. S. District Court on October 2, 1956.

Judge A. Sherman Christensen ruled in favor of the Government at the end of a trial lasting two weeks and two days.

McRae N. Bulloch and Kern Bulloch, brothers of Cedar City, sought to recover \$34,180. Commenting briefly on the mass of scientific and factual evidence introduced during the long trial, the judge held the sheepmen failed to prove a cause of action.

The case was the first of a series of seven similar suits alleging flocks were exposed to radiation from fallout caused by a series of bomb tests in Nevada between March and June 1953.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs informed Government counsel the remaining cases will be dismissed.

—S. L. Tribune

to farmers and ranchers in the drought areas of the Nation.

The President said that the additional \$5 million to aid in the drought program has been made available for the current fiscal year from Federal Civil Defense disaster relief funds. He said that action was taken because the \$10.5 million available for this purpose has already been used. He also said he will allocate "such additional sums as may be needed to continue this program until the Congress convenes and supplementary funds can be appropriated."

Livestock Promotion Policies Adopted

THE National Livestock Promotion Board met recently in Kansas City, Missouri, to consider further activities to advance the group's objectives. NWGA Vice President Harold Josendal, who, with G. N. Winder of Colorado, represents the NWGA on this board, attended the meeting. Discussion centered largely around ways and means of informing sheepmen of the board's policies and plans.

The National Livestock Promotion Board was organized last April as a "representative board of cattle, hog and sheep producers to further the objectives of those segments of the livestock industry in their efforts to increase the sale and consumption of livestock products through research, education, promotion and merchandising methods."

In order to carry out these objectives, the board has adopted the following policies:

1. That all livestock producer product promotions be producer financed and directed.
2. That each producer segment shall devise and direct its own program of product promotion. This conclusion is based on the premise that each producer segment is best informed as to its own desires, needs, and best methods of carrying out its objectives.
3. That in carrying out such product promotion programs, each segment shall adhere to a course of action that is not injurious to the livestock product of the other segments from the standpoint of consumer reaction.

4. That the National Livestock Promotion Board hereby endorses all existing efforts of the cattle, sheep and hog producers as fitting their industry, to carry out their respective programs of product promotion, inclusive of any clarifying legislation to now existing laws.

5. The board's immediate attention and effort shall be directed toward the enactment of national legislation that will be in keeping with the following principles, with allowance for differentiation as fits each segment of the livestock producers:

- a. Collections as made at point of sale, shall be made under legislation providing that all agencies, marketing firms, auction markets, traders, and processor direct buyers be required to make the collection.
- b. Provision should be made for the refund of monies collected to any producer who requests it.
- c. Provision should be made for the collection of separate funds in the name of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and remitted directly to the National Live Stock and Meat Board.
- d. That each producer segment designate its agency or agencies authorized to collect such funds and that such agencies be approved by proper authority of law to receive them. They shall be accountable for the safeguarding of such funds and shall be subject to supervision as to accounting and audit of such funds.

WSC'S STOCKMEN'S COURSE

General theme of the 7th annual Stockmen's Short Course at Washington State College, Pullman, is "The Age of Research." At this five-day meet (December 10-14) some 80 nationally recognized authorities will handle a variety of subjects. One of these authorities is F. B. Morrison of Saranac, New York, who returns for a second time to discuss nutrition. He is the author of "Feeds and Feeding," the livestockman's bible on that subject.

A feature of the course will be a discussion on marketing margins. A special session will be devoted to "How I Do It." This panel will include George K. Hislop, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association, and John McGregor of the McGregor Land and Livestock Company.

For detailed information, contact Dr. M. E. Ensminger, Chairman, Department of Animal Husbandry, State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington.

Fabulous Las Vegas Beckons to You As NWGA Convention-Time Nears

**NEVADA'S CITY OF BRIGHT LIGHTS OFFERS
ENTERTAINMENT, FUN AND RELAXATION**

CONVENTION DATES: JANUARY 21-24, 1957

(Editor's Note: Complete coverage of the convention program, entertainment, and other important convention news will appear in the December and January issues of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.)

by JACK PEPPER
Las Vegas News Bureau

MIX 12 hours of exciting night life and 12 hours of relaxation under the desert sun and you have the daily vacation menu for this resort center where the clock never stops and the doors never close.

There are 10 resort hotels, 245 motels and 31 commercial hotels in the Las Vegas community. And prices are geared to suit the individual or family budget.

Hub of a vast recreational area, Las Vegas is surrounded by scenic deserts and cool mountains and is within easy driving time of many of the West's major national parks and monuments.

These include the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Bryce Canyon National Park, Death Valley and the Valley of Fire.

Located on a main arterial highway only 285 miles from Hollywood, Las Vegas is a western town on a modern scale with its 47,000 permanent residents catering to tourists who enjoy unique mixture of night life and day sports.

Since Nevada is the only State in the union where gambling is legal and rigidly controlled by the Government and Las Vegas is the largest city in the State it is one of the most unusual cities in the United States.

Located along the six mile "Las Vegas Strip" are 10 lavish resort hotels all of which feature exciting casinos where the voices of the croupiers and the whirl of the roulette wheels can be heard around the clock. The Sahara Hotel, headquarters for your 92nd annual National Wool Growers Association convention, is one of the leading hotels on the strip.

It is here that Hollywood movie stars and other notables mingle with ranchers and the average tourist, as they try their luck at the gaming tables, put a nickle in a slot machine or merely wander through the casinos with their informal western atmosphere.

The resort hotels also offer two shows every night featuring lavish Broadway type production numbers and starring the Nation's top entertainers for as little as \$6 per person for the dinner show and \$2.20 for the midnight show.

Appearing at the "Entertainment and Fun Capital of the World" are such stars as Marlene Dietrich, Jimmy Durante, Sophie Tucker, Betty Hutton, Liberace, Phil Silvers, Danny Thomas, Frank Sinatra, Dorothy Collins, Teresa Brewer, Judy Garland and dozens of other world famous entertainers.

Boasting more neon signs and lights than Times Square in New York, downtown Fremont Street in Las Vegas is a "must" for anyone visiting the West. This famous area is a combination of casinos and a complete shopping center



with stores offering souvenirs and sports and western clothing for the entire family.

In addition to the regular shows the hotels and clubs also feature after dinner lounge entertainment, midnight chuck wagons and early morning special breakfasts, depending on when or where you want to dine.

For the day and sunshine menu Las Vegas has more swimming pools per hotel and motel than any other resort center of its size and with sunshine 99 percent of the year, the pools are favorite relaxing spots for visitors. The Las Vegas winter season is practically the same as in the fall and spring. Although temperatures drop to near 30 in the evening, visitors enjoy bathing in heated pools in the daytime hours.

There is no snow in Las Vegas. Ladies attending the NWGA convention should bring along suits, woollens and furs. Overcoats for the men are not needed.

Also in Las Vegas there are two 18-hole golf courses, including the Desert Inn Country Club, scene of the world famous Tournament of Champions, and a variety of guest ranches which feature horseback riding, boating, fishing and facilities for family relaxation.

One of the greatest scenic attractions of the West is nearby Hoover (Boulder) Dam and Lake Mead, only a 30 minute drive from Las Vegas. The highest dam in the world, Hoover Dam backs up the Colorado River to form Lake Mead and recently was host to the 6,000,000th visitor to tour the giant concrete structure.

Largest man-made body of water in the world, Lake Mead has 550 miles of shoreline and, under the joint supervision of the United States National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation, has many bathing beaches, camping and trailer sites and abounds with scenic points of interest.

Its main attraction is boating and fishing. There is no closed season on fishing for the large mouth bass in Lake Mead or the hard fighting trout in the lower Colorado. Crafts ranging from cruisers to rowboats are available at low costs, especially at Lake Mead Marina, near Boulder City.



Delicious lamb—for all occasions. Pictured at the Utah luncheon to discuss lamb in the school lunch program are (left to right) Winnifred Jardine, food editor, Deseret News; Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Utah Auxiliary lamb promotion director; and Chef Gerard of Salt Lake's Hotel Utah. The four lamb dishes are lamb chili, lamb Dublin style, potted lamb, and rolled boneless lamb shoulder.

Another Outlet for Lamb - The School Lunch Program

MORE lamb in the school lunch program—that is the aim of a new Utah project.

Preliminary efforts were brought to a head the closing day of the Utah Education Association's annual meeting (October 13) at the Continental Baking Company's Community Room in Salt Lake City. The Utah Wool Growers Association and the Utah Auxiliary joined in a lamb luncheon at that time for the school luncheon division. There are 39 school lunch districts in Utah and all but three were represented. Mrs. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah, who is chairman of both the Utah and the National auxiliaries' Lamb Promotion Committees, was in charge of the affair.

It wasn't an ordinary luncheon, for Hotel Utah's famous Chef Gerard was on hand to show how the lower priced cuts of lamb could be cooked in large amounts to appeal to elementary students. He prepared his special potted lamb, his chili with lamb, potted lamb Dublin style and rolled shoulder of lamb.

Chef Gerard covered in great detail how to prepare these dishes and give them extra tempting flavor. He also discussed other cuts of lamb that would fit in well with the school lunch program.

Cards with the recipes of the two

potted lamb dishes and the chili were distributed, along with lamb promotion kits.

President Don Clyde of the Utah Wool Growers Association, also vice president of the National, in talking to these division heads of the school lunch program about the use of lamb emphasized the fact that sheepmen are heavy taxpayers and on that account he felt they had a right to ask for cooperation in the use of lamb. Instances were given by Mr. Clyde where schools might have been closed had it not been for the financial support of the sheepmen.

Assurance of such cooperation was given by Rodney Ashby, director of the school lunch program in Utah. He also promised to recommend use of lamb to directors in other States, too.

Luncheon guests in addition to the school lunch supervisors included Edward L. De Laney, head of the Food Distribution Division of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service in Salt Lake City, and Alta C. Alexander, USDA home economist with headquarters in Salt Lake City, and Edwin E. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mrs. Parson U. Webster, president of the State auxiliary, spoke briefly at the luncheon. Mrs. Don Clyde, Mrs. Ray J. Clark, a past president of the Salt

Lake Auxiliary; Mrs. Emory C. Smith, who handles publicity for the Utah Auxiliary, and Larry Memmott, assistant secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, who added to the enjoyment of the affair with two vocal selections, were among the grower representatives at the luncheon.

"This luncheon and the preliminary work we have been doing in Utah," Mrs. Chipman said, "is in the nature of a test or trial run. We commenced working on this program last year and have quite a few of the schools using lamb in the lunch program. We also had two of Chef Gerard's recipes in the School Lunch News last year."

To increase the interest, Mrs. Chipman entertained a group of officials and food editors at the Chipman summer home in the American Fork Canyon last summer. Mr. Francis Probst of Midway, Utah, proved himself an expert in outdoor cooking of lamb, the main dish of the full-course dinner. While the lamb was being prepared, many of the group enjoyed a tour of the range to see where and how the meat was produced. Among the guests at that affair were Mr. Ashby, Margaret Masters, well-known TV food broadcaster of Salt Lake and Winnifred Jardine, food editor of the Deseret News.

"Our project now," Mrs. Chipman said, "is to follow up in Utah by having auxiliary women at all school centers throughout the State offering their services in any possible way. We will check to see that lamb is available and if it isn't, we will work with wool growers to see that it is made available. Incidentally, the chain stores have offered to help in every way in making lamb available at all times. It will be necessary also for the auxiliary women to see that the lamb is properly cooked.

"It is also our plan to carry the work up through the other State auxiliary groups," Mrs. Chipman continued. "In that connection we received assurance from Ruth Hathoray, director of home economics from the New York office of the Continental Baking Company that their rooms will be available for auxiliary use in promoting lamb wherever they are located. Their facilities are excellent, with large dining or meeting rooms, very well-equipped kitchens and serving facilities. Mrs. Vilate Nelson, hostess for the Salt Lake City Continental Baking Company, gave us every assistance possible in putting over our recent luncheon. In addition to providing the excellent facilities free of charge, the baking company also furnished the rolls for the luncheon. (Arden Meadow Gold provided the orange juice.) Miriam Crossen, regional home economist for the Continental Baking Company, whose

headquarters in San Francisco, and Darrel Day, sales manager, attended our luncheon also."

With cooperation assured from the Food Distribution Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and from the Continental Baking Company, Mrs. Chipman expressed the opinion that this new promotion program could be put over on a wide scale. Its potentialities are indicated by the fact that in Utah alone there are around 75,000 children served in the school lunch program. In the United States as a whole there are more than 10 million children participating in the program.

"Also as a part of our new auxiliary program," Mrs. Chipman stated, "we hope to promote lamb on a year-around basis and not just at times of the year when the runs are heavy. We want to push lamb for Thanksgiving, during the fall months. In December, January and February we want to put over the idea that lamb is a very delicious meat for Christmas, New Year's, and Valentine's Day and other festive occasions. In the spring we will promote lamb as a baby food. We will play it up for Easter in April, for Mother's Day in May. Then when summer comes we will take it to the barbecues in patios and to the mountains and picnic grounds wherever they are. All together we believe we have a very fine promotion program started."

CHEF GERARD'S SPECIAL POTTED LAMB

Yield: Approximately 25 servings for elementary students

- 5 lbs. lamb, neck or shoulder
- 4 oz. onion
- 6 oz. flour
- 3 lbs. 4 oz. water
- 2 tablespoons chopped parsley
- 3 lbs. 3 oz. canned tomatoes (1/2 of No. 10 can)
- 1 lb. 1 oz. tomato puree (2 cups)
- 1/2 tablespoon caraway seeds

Method

1. Brown Lamb well.
2. Add onion—cook well.
3. Add flour—brown well.
4. Add the rest of the ingredients and finish cooking for two hours.
5. Cook vegetables separately and add to the potted lamb.
6. Let is simmer for 1/2 hour.

CHIEF GERARD'S CHILI

(for 25 people)

- 5 lbs. meat, use trimmings from neck, shoulder, legs etc. (to be ground by butcher through very coarse grinder)
- Heat skillet to smoking point
- Add one tsp. fat.

Add meat and brown lightly. (It is best if meat is browned in one layer, rather than heaped in the pan.)

When browning is completed pour off surplus grease.

Add two diced onions.

One clove crushed garlic and brown lightly

Add two tablespoons chili powder and four tablespoons flour

Cook flour (very important that flour is cooked)

Then add two quarts water and one number 2 can of tomatoes.

At this point add one tablespoon salt and one tablespoon black pepper.

Cook slowly one and one half hours.

Add one number 5 can of beans.

(S&W brand preferred)

CHEF GERARD'S POTTED LAMB DUBLIN STYLE

(for approximately 25 servings)

Take 5 lbs. of shoulder or neck of lamb and soak in cold water over night. This soaking will not affect the flavor in any way. The purpose of this is to eliminate the excessive blood out of the meat. This will give a whiter color. Next morning wash the meat once more then put on stove. Cover with water and bring to boil. Then put the whole pot in sink and let cold water run over it. Wash until completely clear. Then put meat back in pot, add water 5 inches above meat and boil for one and one half hours. Add salt to taste. Add one diced onion and one whole cabbage cut in small pieces. Three whole carrots, six potatoes cut in small pieces, then boil for one more hour. Then grate one large potato and add. Cook for another five minutes and add chopped parsley (one tablespoon). This will make one of the tastiest and healthiest dishes I have ever served.

- from -

STATE PRESIDENTS

ANNUAL MEETINGS ARE IMPORTANT TO INDUSTRY

WITH the advent of fall comes the annual State wool growers' meeting here in Oregon as well as in various other wool growing States of the West.

This is a very important occasion to every person today engaged in the business of raising lamb and wool. There are no segments of our great national farm structure today which are not represented in matters pertinent to their industry by their respective organizations. The associations are a

representative voice of the individuals in affairs, both local and national, which vitally affect our everyday manner of living. The association serves as a vanguard against any malicious practice which is detrimental, or which ultimately will become detrimental to the industry.

The effectiveness of any organization is primarily determined by the solidarity of action and by universal consideration of all members within a given segment.

Let's all turn out and clearly emphasize that we are fully behind the activities and welfare of our great industry.

—Julian Arrien, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

FEW TRENDS POINT TOWARD OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

THERE are a few trends in the sheep business that have given optimism to the outlook for production. Our northern ram sales would indicate that the incentive payments, along with a stronger lamb market, have given our growers a better outlook for the future.

In recent months it has been very noticeable that wool again has taken a higher position as the supreme fiber. The use of synthetic fibers to replace wool is a false alarm. We have witnessed a repeat of the scene of 20 years ago—when the first such fiber was to replace cotton and wool. In recent years these new fibers have attracted interest because they are new and have been pushed before the consuming public with millions of dollars of advertising.

The present advertising program of our industry will change this situation by reassuring people of the supreme value of wool. Any new fiber of the future will have to prove superiority by demonstration before it can influence wool consumption.

—Gerald Hughes, President
Montana Wool Growers Association

NWGA OPPOSES RATE INCREASE

The National Wool Growers Association is joining other livestock groups in opposing the request of eastern and western railroads for another 15 percent increase in freight rates. Traffic Manager Charles E. Blaine will handle the protest.

WIDE USE OF LANOLIN MAKES "WOOL GREASE" IMPORTANT

by COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH

LANOLIN is extracted from so-called "wool grease." This wool grease is not a true fat but a wax, and it is a secretion from the sebaceous glands located at the roots of the wool fiber within the skin. The function of wool wax seems to be to protect the fibers of the fleece from crotching, tangling, snarling, or intertwining. It is semiliquid and somewhat oily, but it is a true wax. Other names for it are suint and yolk. Suint is a very old name for the substance, and is found in books dealing with wool one or two centuries ago.

In technical books, one finds the name lanum (Latin origin) for the "wool fat." The so-called hydrous (water-containing) lanum possesses 25 to 30 percent of water; while the anhydrous (without water) contains from 3 to 5 percent, depending on the care in handling and processing, and on the

purposes for which it is to be used. Hydrous "wool fat" is a mass of yellowish-white unctuous material resembling a soothing ointment.

The amount of "wool grease" yielded per sheep depends on the length of

"Can wool dresses and suits be dry cleaned often and retain their shape and appeal?"

Wool clothes are your best investment because they do respond so well to dry cleaning and pressing. Your dry cleaner's knowledge of how wool will react to cleaning and pressing assures you that the cleaned garment will look fresh.

the fleece, the relative fineness or coarseness of the fiber, and the extent of the wool growing season. Data are not truly comparable on the relation between the length of wool and the amount of "wool grease." Some idea may be obtained from the fact that in Australian Merino wool, the roots show over 24 percent of suint while the tips show only 14 percent. In Uruguayan Merino wool, there is only about 3 percent more "wool grease" in the roots than at the tips, while in the more open South American crossbred fleeces, there is more than twice as much "grease" at the roots as toward the tips.

The best way to measure the relation between "wool grease" and the quality of wool is suggested in a study made by Veitch and Benedict in England 30 years ago. It shows that the fine wools (70s) contain 17.4 percent of "wool fat"; half bloods (60s), contain 12.7 percent, while a little coarser half bloods (58s) contain 10.5 percent. Three-eighths bloods, (56s) contain 9.8 percent; and quarter bloods (48s) 8.6 percent. This certainly demonstrates that there is a definite correlation between wool quality and the amount of grease "among the wool fibers, and that the finer the wool, the higher will be the "grease" content.

From the slaughter of sheep in various stages of wool development, one learns that the average live weight of all kinds is about 120 pounds, and from shearing time one spring until shearing in the next season, there is an

average of six pounds of washed wool grown. These figures include all types—fine, middle, long, and carpet wools. There is also a great difference in the amount of sand and dirt which is present in the fleece. For instance, a medium wool crossbred shows 1 to 5 percent of "wool grease"; a long wool and a carpet wool show 0 to 2 percent and a fine wool shows 1/2 to 2 percent. All figures on these fleeces were based on the same range in percentage of moisture; namely, 8 to 12 percent.

Because of the wide use of lanolin in various cosmetics and skin creams, the proportion of "wool grease" to the weight of fleece is highly important. Also, lanolin has a medical property which no other wax or fat possesses—it can penetrate the skins and deliver to the circulation various kinds of medicinal compounds. Therefore, the importance of lanolin should never be forgotten by the wool grower nor its properties played down. Like wool, it cannot be imitated by any other substance, and the sheepman really has a monopoly if he can manage his costs of production so consumers can afford both.

LET'S DO IT, TOO

Editorial in the Boston American,
August 24, 1956.

THE Governors of 17 States have joined in setting the week of September 2 as "Wool Week," an observance calculated to focus the nation's attention on the importance of wool in the United States economy and the advantages of all-wool apparel to the American consumer.

We don't see the name of Christian Herter on the gubernatorial list, and we wonder why.

For decades Massachusetts has been the great wool buying center of the continent, and anything pertaining to the consumption of wool naturally affects us as much as it does the key sheep-raising States.

Fortunately, it's not too late for Mr. Herter to issue a proclamation and in it to stress the fact that although wool may be challenged by synthetic materials, it is seldom equalled and never surpassed.

In Memoriam

F. R. CHRISTENSEN

ONE of southern Utah's prominent Rambouillet breeders, F. R. Christensen, died on October 23 of a heart attack. He was 59.



Born on December 25, 1896, he resided in Ephraim, Utah throughout his life. He was a long-time consignor to the National Ram Sale and other leading ram sales throughout the Nation.

Survivors include his widow, three daughters and two sons. They are: Gwen, Ephraim; Richard C., Ephraim; Zella R. Barton of Manti, Utah; Mary Francks of Logan, Utah; and Gordon, serving a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Australia.

Details Given on Duty Increase

(Editor's Note: The October NATIONAL WOOL GROWER carried a brief announcement of the President's action increasing the ad valorem rates on imported wool fabrics. To give you further information on that action, the September 8th release of James C. Hagerty, press secretary to the President, is given here.)

THE President announced today (September 8, 1956) that he has issued a proclamation invoking the so-called "Geneva wool fabric reservation." The President's action, taken upon a recommendation from the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, means that the ad valorem rate of duty applying to most woolen and worsted fabrics entering the country will be increased when such imports, in any year, exceed an amount determined by the President to be not less than 5 percent of the average annual U. S. production of similar fabrics for the preceding three calendar years.

In any year the higher ad valorem duty, which will be 45 percent as authorized by the "Geneva reservation," will apply only for the remainder of that year to imports in excess of the "breakpoint" determined by the President. At the beginning of the next calendar year the ad valorem duty will revert to present rates and will remain there until imports in that year reach the "breakpoint" determined by the President for that year.

The President's action is to be effective October 1, 1956. For the last three months of 1956 the President specified that the higher ad valorem duty would apply only after, and if, 3.5 million pounds of imports have entered the country—and only until the new calendar year begins on January 1, 1957. The "breakpoint" of 3.5 million pounds for the rest of 1956 is equal to three-twelfths of a quantity (14,000,000 pounds) determined by the President to be not less than 5 percent of the average annual United States production of similar fabrics for the calendar years 1953-55.

Present rates of duty are 30 cents or 37½ cents per pound (depending upon the nature of the fabric) plus 20 percent or 25 percent ad valorem (again depending on the nature of the fabric). When the "breakpoint" determined by the President is reached in any year, imports in excess of that amount will be subject to an ad valorem duty increase to the full 45 percent authorized

by the "Geneva reservation," but the specific duty (cents per pound) will be the same.

The "Geneva wool fabric reservation" is a right that was reserved by the United States in a 1947 multilateral trade agreement at Geneva. It was reserved in connection with a tariff concession granted by the United States to the United Kingdom and, under our most-favored-nation obligations, it was extended to other countries. The 1947 tariff concession and the "Geneva Reservation" apply to woolen and worsted fabrics dutiable under paragraphs 1108 and 1109(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified. Most woolen and worsted fabrics entering the United States are dutiable under these paragraphs. The President's action applies only to imports of such fabrics.

Secretary of Agriculture Writes Book for Farmers

VARIOUS agricultural groups "have built a smokescreen of fallacies around farm policy problems," says Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson in his book, "Farmers at the Crossroads."

One fallacy, he says, is that the high farm incomes of the 1940's were due to high price supports. "The truth is that the insatiable demands of war and wartime inflation resulted in high prices for everything farmers could produce. No one has a right to claim credit for those high wartime prices unless he is willing to claim credit for the war and its misery and bloodshed."

A second "and even more serious fallacy," he continues, "is that high price supports can hold up farm income even though surpluses accumulate. Actually, in every year but one, from 1947 through 1955, farm income declined, and in all these years—until

mid-1955—high, rigid price supports were on the statute books and completely in effect."

Mr. Benson declares that the government is concerned with promoting prosperity among farmers as well as in all segments of the economy, but that the farmer himself is in the best position to assure his own prosperity.

FARMERS AT THE CROSSROADS. By Ezra Taft Benson as told to Carlisle Barger, published by Devin-Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York, 10, N. Y., \$2.50. Group copies and paper-bound copies cheaper. Contact the publisher.

Incentive Payments Reach \$55 Million

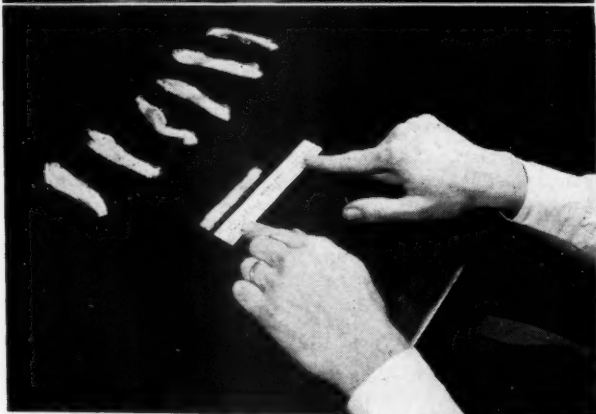
THE U. S. Department of Agriculture recently made available a State-by-State breakdown of payments under the 1955 wool incentive program, which amounts to \$55 million for the initial tabulation. These payments, which are an estimated 90 percent or more complete nationally, were made to bring the average price of 42.8 cents per pound received by producers for 1955 wool up to the 62-cent incentive level.

Of the total paid, \$45.5 million was made in shorn wool payments and \$6.6 million in payments on wool on lambs marketed for slaughter. Deductions from payments of \$2.9 million for the industry promotion program make up the balance of the \$55 million total. Deductions from producers' payments for a promotion program are provided for in the law and were approved by producers in a nation-wide referendum in the summer of 1955.

Payments on shorn wool were made at the rate of 44.9 percent of producers' sales returns from wool. This resulted in a payment of \$44.90 for every \$100 producers received from the sale of wool. The payment rate on lambs was 77 cents per hundredweight of live animals marketed. The latter payment is designed to encourage the normal marketings of lambs without shearing.

Preliminary Payments, by States, under the 1955 Wool Program

| State | Shorn Wool | | Lambs | | Promotion Deduction | Total Payments |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | Pounds | Payments | Pounds | Payments | | |
| Arizona | 3,243,000 | \$ 557,133 | 11,118,000 | 80,051 | 37,992 | 675,176 |
| California | 22,248,000 | 4,451,981 | 94,808,000 | 680,298 | 269,880 | 5,402,159 |
| Colorado | 14,272,000 | 2,515,899 | 99,515,000 | 715,880 | 192,473 | 3,424,252 |
| Idaho | 13,182,000 | 2,398,938 | 88,377,000 | 636,462 | 176,005 | 3,211,405 |
| Montana | 14,868,000 | 2,850,185 | 25,380,000 | 182,691 | 161,344 | 3,194,223 |
| Nevada | 3,160,000 | 607,741 | 6,526,000 | 46,993 | 34,868 | 689,602 |
| Oregon | 6,424,000 | 1,255,330 | 1,868,000 | 135,455 | 45,183 | 1,435,968 |
| South Dakota | 10,530,000 | 1,924,421 | 54,281,000 | 390,391 | 132,443 | 2,447,755 |
| Texas | 49,542,000 | 9,135,273 | 25,908,000 | 186,585 | 508,374 | 9,830,232 |
| Utah | 11,581,000 | 2,115,472 | 46,224,000 | 332,818 | 138,923 | 2,587,213 |
| Washington | 3,139,000 | 553,056 | 16,186,000 | 116,024 | 39,454 | 708,534 |
| Wyoming | 19,234,000 | 3,185,575 | 26,377,000 | 191,704 | 205,650 | 3,582,929 |
| U. S. Total | 252,037,000 | \$45,502,991 | 889,130,000 | \$6,565,914 | \$2,965,014 | \$55,033,919 |



Top: Individual fleeces are visually sorted by length and fineness of wool before processing. A trained hand and eye sort fleece samples into main matchings, secondary matchings and offsorts. Samples are then bagged, identified, and shipped to ARS Laboratories in Beltsville, where they're processed and evaluated.

Center: Staple length of 50 locks of grease wool is measured to get the average length of the lot of wool (matching) to be processed. Researchers seek relationship between grease wool length and fiber length of wool top from individual fleeces. This information is useful in selecting breeding animals.

Bottom: Dry weight of a small sample is used to determine correct dry weight of grease wool matching and the products of each stage of processing. Dry weight is needed because wools vary in amounts of moisture they absorb from the air.

Can Wool be Tailored To Textile Needs?

SCIENTISTS WORK FROM RANGE TO MILL IN EFFORT TO BREED SHEEP PRODUCING A HIGH YIELD OF TOP-QUALITY WOOL

Story and photographs from the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TEXTILE manufacturers want—and will pay more for—wool of uniform fineness and length, free from off-color fibers and weaknesses. Such wool is used for making worsteds and woolens, two main apparel fabrics.

USDA breeding specialists at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho, are trying to develop sheep that will produce wools with these desired characteristics, along with higher fleece and mutton yields. The Rambouillet has been improved for uniformity in fineness of wool at the Station and two fairly new breeds—Columbias and Targhees—have been established.

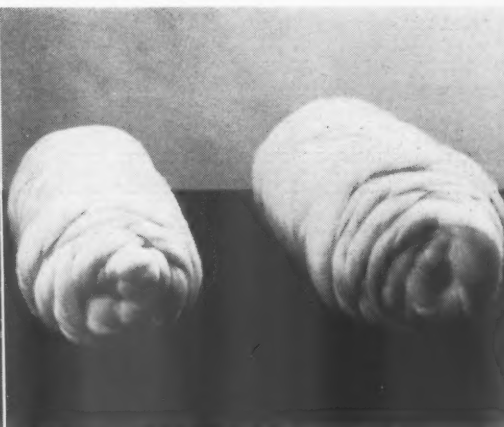
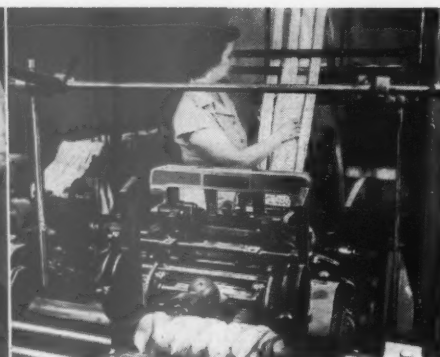
To provide data on processing qualities of wool from individual sheep and from groups of sheep as a guide to selective breeding, an experimental processing plant is operated at the ARS laboratories in Beltsville, Md.

A sheep's true wool-producing ability and the value of its fleece are determined by several factors. Among these are the yield of clean wool, staple length, and fineness of the fiber. Although the processing of individual fleeces is a time-consuming job, (see accompanying pictures) information on yields and the quality of the wool from individual sheep makes possible more precise selection of breeding animals. Researchers hope that data obtained in such studies will eventually provide wool growers with a practical guide for selecting and breeding sheep that will produce wool of the quality that will bring the highest return.



Cleaning fleece is part of scouring process to remove dirt, grease and suint (sweat salts). Before dry-cleaning, fleece is pulled apart in a duster-opener, given two rinsings. After cleansing, sample is again rinsed, then dried before carding. Laboratory is now changing from dry cleaning to water scouring wools with detergents.

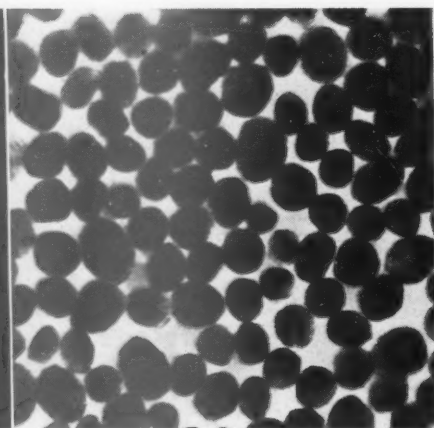
Worsted carding machine removes waste (vegetable matter, dust, very short fibers) as it opens the wool and spreads it in a web. At the end of a series of metal rollers, the web of wool is gathered in a single sliver (strand) and wound into a ball. Weight loss from grease wool to card sliver averages about 50 percent. (Far right)—Gilling is a preparatory step to combing. As wool slivers are fed through a series of closely set pins or teeth, the wool is opened and fibers are straightened and distributed. An even sliver prevents damage to comb pins, cuts waste, produces even wool top (long fibers from matchings) needed for good spinning.



Combing separates the longer fibers of the wool (wool top) from the short, damaged and tangled ones (noils). Combing eliminates practically all remaining foreign matter. The French comb shown above is particularly useful in combing wools of various lengths and has been effective in processing medium-fine wools.

Wool tops such as these are of uniform fineness and length and are used for worsted fabrics. Noils are used to blend with carded wools for woolens. Wool top from individual fleece matchings varies in yield.

Suter stapler is used to draw samples to get average fiber length and length distribution. Fibers are drawn by nippers from wool top on right side to build up sample on left. Bars at half-inch intervals are dropped progressively to get samples of different length intervals.

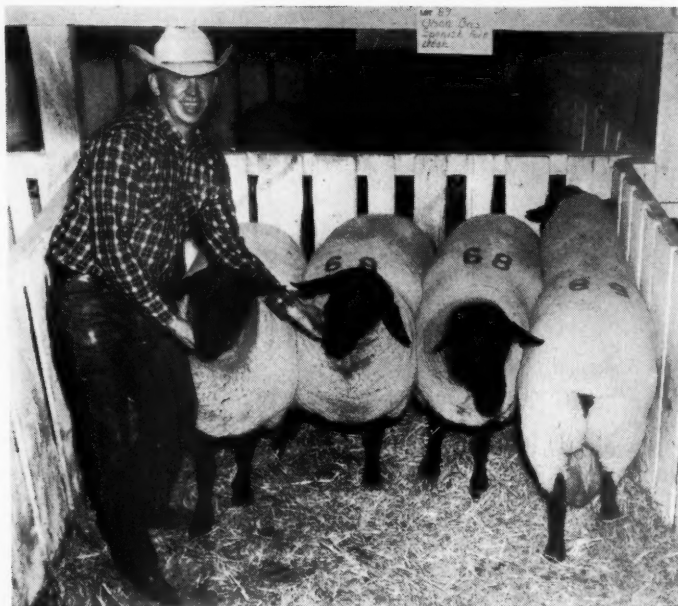


Total weight is now obtained of the series of fiber samples of different lengths drawn in the stapler. The percentage of weight of fibers in each length interval is then used to calculate average length and distribution of fibers in a wool top from an individual fleece—factors used in determining sheep's wool-producing ability.

A metal holder with a narrow slot is used in preparing cross sections of wool for determination of fineness. A photographic image of the cross section enlarged 500 times is projected. Diameters of fibers from selected areas of the cross section are then measured in microns (about 1/25,000 inch).

Cross section of medium-fine wool fibers (average diameter measuring 22.75 microns) enlarged 500 times. Wool fibers are classified for fineness in numerical grades ranging from 80's (finest) to 36/40's (coarsest). The 80's measure 18.1–19.5 microns in diameter, and 36/40's measure 36.6–41.3 microns in diameter.

Ram Prices Strengthen As Sale Season Ends



The Suffolk range ram pen pictured above topped pen selling at the Utah State Ram Sale. Posing with the \$200 per head rams is Snell Olsen. Consignors were the Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah.

UTAH STATE RAM SALE

Spanish Fork, Utah, October 11, 1956

RESULTS of this 10th annual sale were very nearly the same as a year earlier. Considerably fewer rams were sold, however, as buyer interest lacked in much of the whiteface selling. Many buyers took their rams out of the ring rather than sell them at the low bids.

Some 357 rams were sold at an average of \$84.30. This compares with the \$83.94 average paid on 477 head a year ago.

Blackfaces far outsold the whiteface offerings. Top individual prices were received by Suffolk stud lamb offerings. The high-seller brought \$300 to owner Farrell Wankier of Levan, Utah. Second top money came to Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, for a Suffolk stud lamb offering—\$205.

An outstanding Suffolk range ram pen consigned by the Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, brought \$200 each. The four head were purchased by the Albert Smith Investment Company, Elko, Nevada.

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, sold the top Columbia registered yearling ram at \$102.50. He also tied for top honors in Columbia range ram sales

with a pen of five at \$100 each. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, was the other consignor who received \$100 each for a pen of five Columbia range rams.

The Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah consigned the top-selling Rambouillet yearling ram. The single stud offering brought \$135.

In Panama selling, D. L. Sargent of Cedar City, Utah, sold a single registered yearling at \$100.

Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred offerings were very limited at the sale. Only 24 head sold, at the high average of \$94.06 per head. Norman G. Olsen, Spanish Fork, consigned the top pen of five crossbreds at \$130 each.

Breed averages were: \$77.27 on 68 Columbias; \$57.81 on 47 Rambouillets; \$60.15 on 16 Panamas; \$90.35 on 161 Suffolk yearlings; \$75.91 on 41 Suffolk ram lambs; and \$94.06 on 24 Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds.

CRAIG RAM SALE

Craig, Colorado, October 1, 1956

STRONG interest in whitefaced rams pushed average prices higher at this 14th annual sale. A \$99 average was paid for 635 rams this year compared with the \$91.27 average on 639 head in 1955.

Top-selling ram of the sale was a Suffolk stud consigned by the Hartley Stock Farm, Page, North Dakota. The ram was purchased by Earl Anderson, Cheyenne, Wyoming for \$575. Suffolk rams averaged \$112.15 on 294 head to top breed sales.

One of the outstanding sales of the day was noted when a Covey-Bagley-Dayton consignment of Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbreds moved from their Cokeville, Wyoming home to Muldoon, Idaho, at \$300 per head. Buyer was Fred M. Laidlaw.

Other standout range ram pen sales were:

Suffolks—Five head brought \$205 each. Consignor was Farrell Wankier, Levan, Utah; purchaser was Mike Theos, Meeker, Colorado.

Rambouillets—Four polled rams sold at \$180 per head. Consignor was George L. Beal and Sons, Ephraim, Utah, and buyer was Harry Kourlis of Meeker.

Columbias—Five rams sold at \$170 each to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colorado. They were consigned by Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah.

Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds—Four head of Covey-Bagley-Dayton rams brought \$120 each from John Peroulis of Craig.

Hampshires—Five head sold at \$110 each to top division. Consignor was Charles F. and Edwin Jacobs of Montrose, Colorado. Buyer was Louis Visintainer of Craig.

Breed averages at the sale: \$112.15 on 294 Suffolks; \$73.40 on 75 Hampshires; \$79.63 on 121 Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds; \$98.97 on 75 Columbias; and \$93.35 on 65 Rambouillets.

Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho auctioneered the sale, which was under the management of the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association.

MARSH NEW COMPANY TRUSTEE

The selection of NWGA's Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh as a trustee of the National Wool Growers Association Company, which publishes the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, has been unanimously approved by the Board of Trustees of the Company. Mr. Marsh will fill the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of J. M. Jones some time ago.

The present membership of the board includes: S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho, president of the company; J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming, vice president; F. T. Earwood of Sonora, Texas; M. V. Hatch of Panguitch, Utah, and Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City.

Why So Much Spread Between Prices of Livestock and Meat?

by J. CARROLL BOTTUM
Professor of Agricultural Economics
PURDUE UNIVERSITY

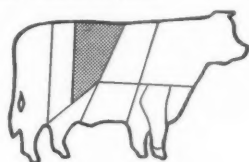
Why did T-bones cost \$1.15 a pound last year when choice cattle were bringing 23 cents? How come hogs at 17 cents meant pork chops at 80?

Those questions deserve straight answers. So let's take a good look at this thing called "spread"—the difference between prices on-the-hoof and over-the-counter.

To start with, here are two things to remember:

First, an animal isn't all meat. Less than half a steer is sold as retail beef. And only a little more than half a hog is pork.

Second, a carcass isn't all steaks or chops. There are only six pounds of porterhouse, T-bone and club steak in a hundred pounds of beef. And there are not more than seven pounds of center-cut chops in a hundred pounds of pork.



U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show what happened to choice cattle in 1955:

Producers got an average central-market price of \$22.84 per cwt. Packers turned each 100 pounds of those cattle into by-products worth \$1.97 and 59 pounds of carcass beef which wholesaled for \$23.43. Retailers wound up with 47 pounds which sold over-the-counter for \$31.98. So there was a \$2.56 spread from hoof-to-wholesale and \$8.55 from wholesale-to-housewife.

Average price paid by consumers was 68 cents a pound. That meant many cuts had to sell for less than 68 cents, and the



more-popular ones—such as steak—for more. It also meant an over-all spread (including a 2-cent credit for by-products) of 47 cents. *About half of that spread was due to shrink along the line—the other half to marketing costs.*

Here's the story on hogs: Average Chicago price for 200-to-220-pounders last



year was \$16.41 per cwt. From 100 pounds of hog, packers wholesaled 71 pounds of pork and lard for \$22.08 and retailers got \$29 for 56 pounds of pork and 15 pounds of lard. Thus, the live-to-wholesale spread was \$5.67 and from wholesale-to-retail it was \$6.92.

Average retail price of pork was 49 cents a pound. Naturally, some cuts sold for less than that, and others—like chops—for more. Over-all spread (with a by-product credit of 1 cent) was 34 cents—a third of it due to loss in weight, the rest to marketing charges.

Now let's look at the possibilities for reducing spread:

Higher dressing percentages would help. Putting more meat into a hundred pounds of live animal is a job for producers. You're making progress at it, too—but it takes time and you can go only so far.

Can we make our meat packing and distributing system more efficient? Sure—and progress is being made here, too. But this is another long-time kind of change which can't have much year-to-year effect on spread.

Can processing and marketing profits be cut? That may be good for an argument—but the fact is that if all profits of both meat packers and retailers had gone to producers last year, livestock prices would have gained just about ½ cent a pound.

Why not less processing? Well, consumers have been demanding more and more "built-in maid service"—and that demand is sure to continue. Best long-run bet for producers is to get a share of *more* consumer dollars, not just a bigger share of those now being spent.

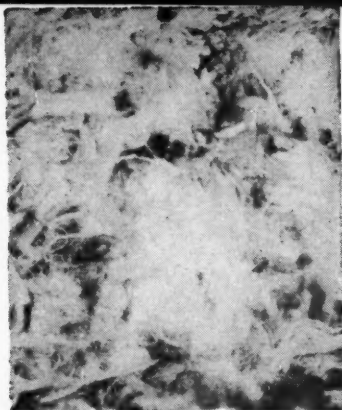


A more even supply of livestock and a steadier demand for meat would be a big help. But the marketing system—the men in the middle—can't do much about either. Only producers can adjust supply. And Mrs. Consumer is the boss on demand—she's the one who decides how much she'll pay for the meat from your livestock.

Mr. Bottum discusses marketing margins in more detail in a booklet called "The Spread Between Prices of Livestock and Meat." For your free copy, write to Agricultural Research Department, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill.



To Serve Your Farm and Family Better



October 24

REPORT: October Wool Market

Tight Supply Situation Pushes Prices Higher

A very tight supply situation has developed in the domestic wool market.

"The shortage of good wool," says the Commercial Bulletin of October 20, "has hit just about everybody in the trade, according to reports from local houses. One vivid example of the tightness of the present situation was seen in the dilemma of a leading topmaker here who was unable to offer any domestic tops better than 62s. Fine Aus-

tralian tops have been tight for some time, and those topmakers offering these here admitted using top combed from Australian wool carried over from the 1955-56 season. But this is the first indication that domestic territory and Texas 12-months' wools suitable for combing were so tight as to stop fine top offerings."

That there is only between 5 and 10 million greasy pounds of free domestic

shorn wool available in all hands—growers, dealers and cooperatives—for sale was a late month estimate. With the exception of the CCC stockpile wools, sales of which are limited to 6¼ million pounds per month, this is the only domestic wool in sight until next spring.

Good fine wool is definitely scarce. Texas wools especially 12-months' are pretty well cleaned up. Less than a million pounds was said to be left in Texas warehouses toward the end of the month. The clean, landed Boston, price range on the 12-months' wool still available was given as \$1.50 to \$1.55.

Evidence of the domestic wool shortage is strongly indicated by the fact that the USDA increased its "upset" prices on CCC owned wools approximately 5 percent on October 8. "Upset" prices are the absolute minimum at which the CCC will sell its wool. Even with the increased "upset" prices, the entire allotment of CCC wools was taken the first three weeks of the month.

The first week, 3,019,000 pounds were sold; the second week, 2,185,000 pounds and the third week, 1,023,000 pounds. These sales left the total CCC stockpile at 83,874,000 pounds composed entirely of shorn greasy wool. Details of October sales of territory and Texas wools are shown in the table.

In considering sales listed it should be noted that no fine wools were sold the last two weeks. This is believed due to the fact that buyers did not go high enough in their bids to get the wools. Sales announced on October 11 were considered as 5 cents a pound higher on the average than the previous week.

High opening prices at foreign auctions and labor difficulties in the Australian wool industry have accentuated the present domestic situation. The Suez Canal affair and the threat of a slowing-up in delivery of wools from the "down-under" countries to England and the Continent were bullish influences at the opening of the current auction series. The shearing strike which we thought had been settled some months ago and the secondary strikes among dockmen did actually slow down shipments. Several ships scheduled for heavy loading of wool left Australian ports without that cargo. These are among the main causes listed for the good wool values obtained at the early auctions. In any event the prices were way out of the range of the sights of wool importers in this country.

Now that the Suez Canal matter has lost its ominous look and shearing and other strikes have been settled by the

DETAILS OF OCTOBER SALES OF CCC TERRITORY AND TEXAS WOOLS

SALES OF OCTOBER 4, 1956

| DESCRIPTION | (Pounds) Quantity Sold | Sales Price Range (clean basis) (Before discounts, if any) |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Graded Territory | | |
| Fine—Staple and Good French..... | 185,869 | 1.44 -1.45 |
| Fine—Average and Good French..... | 94,381 | 1.353-1.373 |
| ½ Blood—Staple and Good French..... | 438,233 | 1.30 -1.32 |
| ¾ Blood—Staple and Good French..... | 549,380 | 1.19 -1.221 |
| ¼ Blood—Staple and Good French 48/50s..... | 325,901 | 1.07 -1.09 |
| Original Bag Territory | | |
| Good French and Staple..... | 105,758 | 1.35 -1.43 |
| Average and Good French..... | 11,942 | 1.321 |
| Original Bag Texas | | |
| Good French and Staple..... | 240,394 | 1.48 -1.492 |
| Average and Good French..... | 406,908 | 1.44 -1.462 |

SALES OF OCTOBER 11, 1956

| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Graed Territory | | |
| ½ Blood—Staple and Good French..... | 1,173,098 | 1.35 -1.3654 |
| ¾ Blood—Staple and Good French..... | 107,167 | 1.23 -1.25 |
| ¼ Blood—Staple and Good French 48/50s..... | 274,561 | 1.12 -1.151 |
| Original Bag Texas | | |
| Good French and Staple..... | 33,824 | 1.52 -1.523 |
| Average and Good French..... | 156,386 | 1.48 -1.50 |

SALES OF OCTOBER 18, 1956

| | | |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Graded Territory | | |
| ½ Blood—Staple and Good French..... | 180,436 | 1.35 -1.37 |
| ¾ Blood—Staple and Good French..... | 32,640 | 1.251-1.293 |
| ¼ Blood—Staple and Good French 50/54s..... | 102,797 | 1.143-1.183 |
| ¼ Blood—Staple and Good French 48/50s..... | 32,280 | 1.126-1.136 |
| Original Bag Territory | | |
| Good French and Staple..... | 70,872 | 1.35 -1.42 |
| Original Bag Texas | | |
| Good French and Staple..... | 19,615 | 1.51 -1.52 |

courts in Australia, prices there have eased somewhat, but with no signs of a serious break.

With domestic wool prices rising and Australian wool prices falling slightly, the price gap is being narrowed. One market commentator says that Australian prices need to drop only about 12 cents to put purchases of that wool within the grasp of domestic importers. He points out that Australian 64s are quoted at about \$1.70 on a clean landed cost and duty-paid basis. Domestic wools of a comparable type are now selling at \$1.45. The conversion cost on such domestic wool is figured at around 8 cents. Adding the 8 cents to the \$1.45 gives \$1.53. If the Australian price declines 12 cents that would make Australian 64s available to American importers at \$1.58, and the difference between domestic and foreign prices would be largely wiped out.

But there apparently is a fundamental strength in the domestic market today. For it has shown strength despite wool futures market declines. The fact that there is no more activity in the market is due to lack of supplies and resistance to rising prices.

The Philadelphia Quartermaster Department has undoubtedly added to the strength of the market by calling for bids on 1,200,000 wool serge coats and trousers. However, some manufacturers are reported as being afraid to bid because of the rigid specifications and red tape involved in these Government orders.

CALIFORNIA:

It is in years like this that contracting usually commences early. At this time we have heard of such contracting of lamb's wool in California. Around 50,000 fleeces were contracted in the Imperial Valley early in October at 50 cents a pound. Also fleeces from 16,500 lambs from Roswell, New Mexico which will be wintered in the Imperial Valley have been contracted at the 50-cent figure by Texas buyers for delivery on January 1, 1957.

OREGON:

Around 2,200 fleeces were sold in the Heppner, Oregon area at 47 cents in early October. This was mostly three-eighths and fine, light-shrinking wool. Some 33,500 pounds of fine wool brought 41½ cents at Antelope. In the

Willamette Valley 800 fleeces were sold at 47 cents and 850 at 51 cents. A wool marketing firm of Portland says the biggest recent transaction in that area was the sale to an eastern manufacturer of approximately 200,000 pounds of short medium wool at a reported price of \$1.18. A small quantity of average length fine sold to a local manufacturer at prices between \$1.30 and \$1.35. Some half-blood wool, average French, sold at approximately \$1.25. Lamb's wool in the area was bringing from 44 to 48 cents.

TEXAS:

Around the middle of the month about 650,000 pounds of fall wool was sold in two sealed bid sales at two Del

Rio warehouses. Prices ranged from 46 to as high as 56½ cents. While the wool contained more dirt than usual, quality was said to be better than had been expected under the drought situation. Shearing of fall wool was in full swing in the southwestern sections. More ranchmen are shearing this fall than normally on the theory that the sheep will winter better on dry range if they are not carrying so much wool.

WYOMING:

While Wyoming wools as in other sections are pretty well cleaned up, we have heard of the sale of one 1956 clip recently at 43 cents which was 9 cents higher than the price offered at shearing time.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES Week Ending October 19, 1956

| | CLEAN BASIS PRICES | | | GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3) | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----|-------------|--|-------------|----|-------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | % | | | | % | | | % | | |
| GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fine: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | \$1.45—1.50 | 56 | \$.64— .66 | 59 | \$.59— .62 | 64 | \$.52— .54 | | | | | |
| Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.35—1.40 | 55 | .61— .63 | 60 | .54— .56 | 65 | .47— .49 | | | | | |
| *Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing... | 1.25—1.30 | 56 | .55— .57 | 61 | .49— .51 | 66 | .42— .44 | | | | | |
| One-half Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.30—1.35 | 51 | .64— .66 | 54 | .60— .62 | 57 | .56— .58 | | | | | |
| *Av. to Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.25—1.30 | 52 | .60— .62 | 55 | .56— .59 | 58 | .53— .55 | | | | | |
| Three-eighths Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.20—1.25 | 48 | .62— .65 | 51 | .59— .61 | 54 | .55— .58 | | | | | |
| Ave. French Combing..... | 1.12—1.17 | 49 | .57— .60 | 52 | .54— .56 | 55 | .50— .53 | | | | | |
| One-Quarter Blood: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.10—1.15 | 46 | .59— .62 | 48 | .57— .60 | 50 | .55— .58 | | | | | |
| *Ave. French Combing..... | 1.00—1.05 | 47 | .53— .56 | 49 | .51— .54 | 51 | .49— .52 | | | | | |
| *Low Quarter Blood..... | 1.07—1.12 | 41 | .63— .66 | 43 | .61— .64 | 45 | .59— .62 | | | | | |
| *Common & Braid..... | .98—1.03 | 40 | .59— .62 | 42 | .57— .60 | 44 | .55— .55 | | | | | |

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|------|-----|----|------|-----|----|
| Fine: | | | | | | | | |
| *Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.30—1.35 | 57 | .56— | .58 | 59 | .53— | .55 | 61 |
| *Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.25—1.30 | 59 | .51— | .53 | 61 | .49— | .51 | 63 |

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----|------|-----|----|------|-----|----|
| Fine: | | | | | | | | |
| Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple... | 1.50—1.55 | 54 | .69— | .71 | 58 | .63— | .65 | 62 |
| Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing..... | 1.45—1.50 | 55 | .65— | .68 | 59 | .59— | .62 | 63 |
| *Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing... | 1.30—1.35 | 57 | .56— | .58 | 61 | .51— | .53 | 65 |
| *8 Months (1" and over)..... | 1.25—1.30 | 55 | .56— | .59 | 58 | .53— | .55 | 61 |
| *Fall (¾" and over)..... | 1.20—1.25 | 56 | .53— | .55 | 59 | .49— | .51 | 62 |

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS, DON & R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho
YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

DEBOUILLET

PRICE, FOSTER S.
P. O. Box 747
Sterling City, Texas

HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
HAMPSHIRE
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1
RICKS BROS.
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
DAVIS, LLOYD
Brigham City, Utah
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
IRWIN, MR. & MRS. CHARLES
Buena Vista, Colorado
JENSEN, HAROLD & SON
Ephraim, Utah
KELSTROM RANCH
Freda, North Dakota
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
FARM, INC.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah

OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Node, Wyoming

ROMELDALES

SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

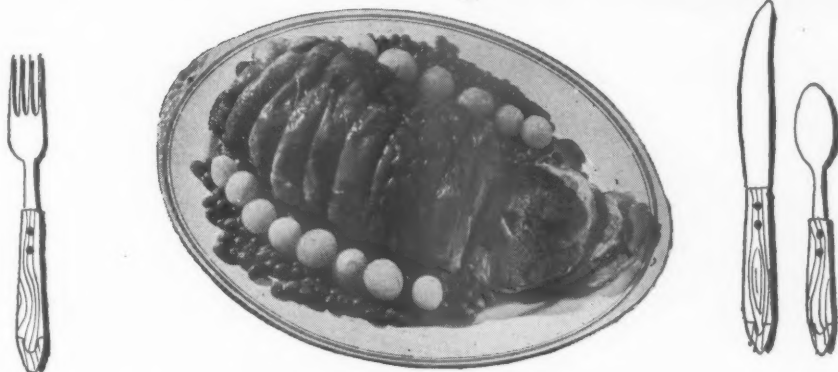
SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
FULLMER BROS.
Star Route, Menan, Idaho
GRENVILLE & TRENTHAM
Morrin, Alta., Canada
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Springville, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana

Lamb Dish of the Month



From the kitchens of the American
Sheep Producers Council

IF you would gain favor in the carver's eyes, choose for your Thanksgiving roast a rolled shoulder of lamb. This is the familiar square-cut lamb shoulder you see at your meat counter but streamlined to a new shape by removing the bones and fashioning the meat into a tight roll which stays rolled as it is baked and sliced. It's a pretty tricky business. So depend upon your meat man for this job. But do order early and remember to ask him for the bones as well as the weight.

The boned, rolled and tied shoulder will range from 2½ to 4 pounds. More boneless lamb can be rolled into it to make a larger roast of it. You'll need to allow ¼ to ⅓ pound boned roast per serving.

It may be roasted in the conventional fashion—seasonings rubbed into the surface, roast placed on a low rack in a shallow open pan. The roast meat thermometer is inserted into the center of the roast. It is cooked in a 325 degree F. (slow) oven until the meat thermometer indicates the degree of doneness you desire, medium 170 degrees F. (the lamb has a delicate pink tinge on the inside and is tender and juicy) or well-done 180 degrees F. which you won't like as well once you've tried the "less-done" method.

But this recipe is different and the results are so good that you'll likely scorn all other recipe proposals in favor of

OVEN-POACHED ROLLED LAMB SHOULDER

Coating:

- ¾ stick of butter (6 tablespoons)
- 2 smallish cloves of garlic, minced or

- ½ teaspoon garlic salt
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons monosodium glutamate
- ¼ teaspoon coarse-grind pepper
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Cream together thoroughly. Spread this all over the lamb.

The Jacket: Place coated lamb, with the bones alongside, on a big piece of aluminum foil. Draw surface edges together using a drugstore fold, then fold up and crimp ends of foil leaving enough room for juice which collects during baking. Double-wrap by placing the package on another piece of foil, going the other way. Seal. This may be prepared early in the morning or, better still, the day before. A siesta of some hours in the refrigerator adds flavor.

To Cook: Place foil-wrapped packet in a shallow pan in an oven heated to 375 degrees F. (moderate). Allow 35 minutes to the pound for medium, 40 to 45 if you insist on well-done. The foil serves as a cover, hence an oven temperature higher than the conventional roasting temperature is used. A meat thermometer interferes with the foil packaging.

To Serve: When the time is almost up, remove lamb from foil and place on heat-proof platter or shallow pan. Discard bones and pour the juice into a skillet or saucepan.

Melt 1 cup currant or mint jelly over low heat, stirring all the time. Remove strings from roast. Slash deeply into the roast, and drizzle the melted jelly over the surface and into the slashes. Return to the oven to glaze while you make the gravy.

Gravy: Add water, if necessary, to the juice to make 2 cups. Mix together 4 teaspoons cornstarch and ½ cup cold

water. Stir into the hot juice and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Serve piping hot.

Roast lamb is usually served in ¼ to ⅓ inch slices. This style of lamb may be served in ½ inch slices if desired. If served cold, slice thin.

Serve very hot on heated plates with asparagus, hot or cold, and baked crumb-topped tomatoes.

How to Cook Frozen Lamb Roast:

This may be cooked without pre-thawing, though roasts cook more uniformly if at least partially thawed. If completely frozen, allow about 15 minutes more per pound for roasts under 5 pounds and 20 to 25 minutes more for larger roasts than for thawed or frozen meats. Keep oven temperature at 300 to 325 degrees F. (slow). Insert meat thermometer as soon as meat is thawed.

If the lamb is thawed, the cookery is the same as for fresh meat. There is no difference in loss of flavor or juice in either method. In the refrigerator, allow about 3 hours to the pound for thawing.

about our cover

Tasty braised lamb shanks with rice are colorfully pictured on this month's cover. . . . Look good, don't they? And they are. . . . Easy to prepare, too. . . .

For four servings:

- 4 lamb shanks
- 2 tablespoons fat
- Salt and pepper
- 2 cups water
- 1 bayleaf
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 cup diced carrots, if desired
- ½ cup diced celery
- Hot cooked rice
- Mushrooms, fresh or canned

Carefully brown lamb shanks on all sides in hot fat. Sprinkle liberally with salt and pepper. Add the water and vegetables, except mushrooms, minced garlic if desired. Cover tightly and cook very slowly on surface or bake in a 350 degree F. (moderate) oven for 2 hours or until fork tender.

Carefully lift lamb shanks to one side of kettle while making a gravy from the liquid. Allow to thicken. Pull shanks into gravy and simmer a few minutes.

Stir into hot cooked mushrooms which have been browned in butter. Cover hot serving platter with rice and mushrooms. Place hot lamb shanks on rice. Serve with the gravy.

Printing plates and recipe for this month's cover are both courtesy of the American Sheep Producers Council.

Delight with LAMB on Thanksgiving!



October 29

Report: OCTOBER LAMB MARKET

Strong Late-Month Prices Noted on Reduced Receipts

LAMB prices strengthened from \$1 to \$2 on reduced receipts and active wholesale buying interest as the month ended. For the most part, lamb trading was rather listless in October, with prices wavering all month from early highs.

The late-month strength in the lamb market came despite sliding hog and cattle prices.

Prices paid for choice and prime slaughter lamb offerings in October ranged all the way from \$18.50 to \$23. The low price was paid briefly on low choice offerings at Ogden, and the high was paid on the first day of the month at Chicago.

Most top grading slaughter lambs were sold in a \$19.50 to \$22 price range.

In good and choice slaughter lamb sales, bulk of offerings brought from \$18.50 to \$20. Prices paid for these lambs ranged from \$17 at Fort Worth to \$21.50 at Chicago. Both the Ogden and Fort Worth terminal markets displayed strong relative buying strength on good and choice slaughter lambs.

Interest in the wholesale lamb carcass trade was also rather dull during most of October, picking up late in the month.

Choice and prime dressed New York carcasses started the month at a high of \$53, then slid into a \$43 to \$49 price range. These prices were strengthening with the live market as the month ended.

Good and choice dressed carcasses sold all the way from \$38 to \$53 in New York during October. Most sales of these carcasses were made from \$38 to \$48, also showing strength as the month drew to a close.

Prices paid for slaughter ewes regained some of the losses they suffered in September. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$3.50 to \$6.50 in October. Both the high and the low prices were paid at Denver. At most markets, the average price paid for these ewes was around \$5.

Cull and utility slaughter ewe prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$5, the low price paid at Denver and the high at Fort Worth. Most ewes in this grade sold from \$3 to \$4.75, with slightly higher prices registered at Fort Worth.

Continued drought conditions throughout many of the feeding States

apparently acted as a slight deterrent to feeder lamb buyers. Prices paid during October for feeder lambs dropped from 50 cents to \$1 from similar September sales. Nonetheless, buying interest put good and choice feeder lamb prices in the following ranges:

At Omaha—from \$18 to \$20
At Denver—from \$18 to \$19.25
At Ogden—from \$16 to \$18.10
At Fort Worth—from \$14 to \$16.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

CALIFORNIA

The direct trade on slaughter lambs in California was mostly steady during October. Good to mostly choice fed and clover-pastured lambs with number one and fall shorn pelts sold from \$20 to \$20.50. Some sales were made on a guaranteed 50 percent yield with price to be adjusted up or down otherwise, and others at 4 percent shrink.

Some rain and snow was received in northern California at higher elevations toward the end of the month.

MONTANA

October feeder lamb transactions were quite slow at country points. Most Montana action was confined to market points. Around 21,000 sheep sold in the Billings area from the 8th to the 19th, near 70 percent feeders. Good and choice feeders sold from \$17

to \$17.60. Whitefaced ewe lambs brought \$18 to \$18.70.

In the Miles City area 300 head of two-year-old breeding ewes brought \$21 per head. In western South Dakota, 3,000 yearling ewes were delivered on October 13 at \$23.50 per head, 100 five-year-olds at \$15 per head, and 176 aged ewes at \$9.50 per head. Slow Montana sales of short-term to solid mouth breeding ewes were made at \$7.50 to \$10.25 per head.

A cooling trend with snow in northern sections was noted late in the month. Forage supplies on winter ranges vary from adequate west of the divide to short in eastern part of State where limited hay feeding already is under way.

COLORADO

Feeder lamb trade was reported mostly in the clean-up stage in Colorado during October. There were some deliveries still being made on previous contracts.

A few sales of lambs were reported but unconfirmed on the Western Slope of Colorado at \$17.25 to \$18, straight across. The inside price took most all of the feeders. Some Western Slope growers placed feeder lambs on northern Colorado beet tops, growers retaining ownership.

A late-month abrupt change in the weather brought 4 to 12 inches of snow in the mountains of Colorado and Wyoming, with limited amounts of moisture; very little moisture reached the plains of eastern Colorado and western Kansas, but high winds and blowing dust spread over much of the plains.

WASHINGTON

Late October slaughter lamb interest picked up a little with some movement of both pastured and fed lambs at weak

Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Total U. S. Inspected | | |
| Slaughter, First Nine Months..... | 10,587,000 | 10,928,000 |
| Week Ended | Oct. 20 | Oct. 22 |
| Slaughter at Major Centers | 280,572 | 265,290 |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices: (wooled)..... | | |
| Choice and Prime | \$21.25 | \$20.98 |
| Good and Choice | 19.70 | 19.55 |
| New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices: | | |
| Prime, 45-55 pounds | 43.40 | 43.00 |
| Choice, 45-55 pounds | 42.70 | 43.00 |
| Good, All Weights | 39.30 | 38.50 |

Federally Inspected Slaughter—August

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle | 1,617,000 | 1,752,000 |
| Calves | 661,000 | 710,000 |
| Hogs | 4,979,000 | 5,144,000 |
| Sheep and Lambs | 1,167,000 | 1,344,000 |

to 25-cent lower levels. Feeders were quiet. Continued inquiry existed for breeding ewes, but no sales were reported.

Rainfall was general over the Pacific Northwest the week of October 22nd; snow was general at higher elevations and several areas east of the Cascades.

Earlier in the month a load of fed clipped lambs with number 2 pelts moved from a Washington feed lot at \$19.50, f.o.b. lot, 4 percent shrink. A small band of 4 to 6-year-old whiteface breeding ewes, sold to an Oregon buyer at \$17 per head.

A Collection of Facts ABOUT LAMB

compiled by
Department of Information
National Live Stock and Meat Board

LAMB—GOOD SOURCE OF VITAMINS

MOST of us don't know all that we should know about vitamins. We do know, however, that vitamins are necessary in promoting health and in protecting the body against deficiency diseases. History was made in the research field when some years ago a Wisconsin research worker discovered that lamb is a rich source of the B vitamins—thiamine, riboflavin and niacin. So it's no longer necessary to depend on the drugstore for these vitamins. They are found in abundance in lamb dishes, as well as other kinds of meat. So when you help yourself to lamb, you are getting your needed vitamins and in a very palatable form. You are helping yourself to good health when you have lamb in your daily menus.

FACTS ABOUT LAMB

Much research has been conducted which has yielded a wealth of helpful information concerning lamb. Here are a few interesting facts about this meat:

Lamb may be served either hot or cold, but never lukewarm.

Lamb is available the year around—a great advantage to the homemaker seeking menu variety.

Lamb chops are at their best when cooked just short of well done, so that they are slightly pink throughout. Lamb roasts are a treat when medium done.

Lamb makes a tasty stew because its flavor blends with all vegetables.

Lamb and new peas are considered a perfect combination. Try serving lamb with green beans, spinach, cauliflower, brussels sprouts or broccoli.

No diet need be monotonous when

lamb is in the menu. Make it a habit to serve lamb real often.

LAMB FOR PROTEIN

There is a story back of your lamb dish. It is a story of pioneer sheepmen who first settled the western ranges. It is the story of men on farms and ranches who, through selection and cross-breeding, have evolved better types and new breeds of sheep. The story back of your lamb dish is the story of our agricultural experiment stations which have, through years of experimentation, worked out new feeding methods which have helped greatly in cutting down costs of gains in the sheep flock. Nor must we forget the home economists who have studied lamb cookery and given us the facts concerning cooking methods best adapted to the various cuts. Let's salute all these persons and many more as we serve lamb in all its goodness. Lamb is good—good for you.

LAMB A GOOD SOURCE OF IRON

The amount of iron in the body of an average adult is very small. Yet iron is vital to human health, for it enters into the structures of every active body cell and is contained in the pigment of the 25 million or more red blood corpuscles in the body which carry oxygen to every part of the body. Lamb is a very important source of iron. A constant supply of iron is necessary in the foods eaten daily, since any considerable shortage of iron in the body will in time result in some kind or degree of anemia. So a good way to insure your iron supply is to serve lamb—and often.

LAMB IN HISTORY

The story of the sheep industry goes way back into history. In fact it is known that sheep husbandry flourished long before history was written. References to sheep appear in the first writings of man as well as in many passages of the Bible. Lamb and mutton were featured in the medieval feasts of England. One immense feast is said to have included 500 lambs, in addition to deer, fowl and oxen. One writer, in describing a feast in Scotland, states that the central dish was a yearling lamb set on its legs with a bunch of parsley in its mouth. The custom of using mint sauce with lamb is evidently a very old one. This is revealed by a bit of verse which was written centuries ago, as follows:

"Always have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on."

Today, through modern methods, lamb of high quality is being produced throughout America. It's good eating too. Serve lamb more often.

MONTANA WAREHOUSE SALE

The wool warehouse of Wilkins & Company at Billings, Montana, has been purchased by The Top Company, wool topmaking firm of Boston.

NEW QUARTERS FOR ASPC

Due to expanding activities, the American Sheep Producers has moved its offices to 520 Railway Exchange Building, 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver 2, Colorado.



| OCTOBER | NOVEMBER | DECEMBER |
|---|--|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 |

1957

| JANUARY | FEBRUARY |
|---|--|
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 |

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

January 21-24, 1957: 92nd annual meeting, NWGA, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Conventions and Meetings

November 8-10: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

November 9-10: Nevada Wool Growers' Convention, Reno, Nevada.

November 10: California Association's Board of Directors' Meeting, San Francisco.

November 11-13: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.

November 11-13: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.

November 14-16: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, St. Joseph, Missouri.

November 23-24: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

November 27-29: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Buffalo, Wyoming.

December 3-5: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.

December 5-7: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Billings, Montana.

January 7-9, 1957: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

January 7-9, 1957: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.

JANUARY 21-24, 1957: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

Sales

November 19: Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

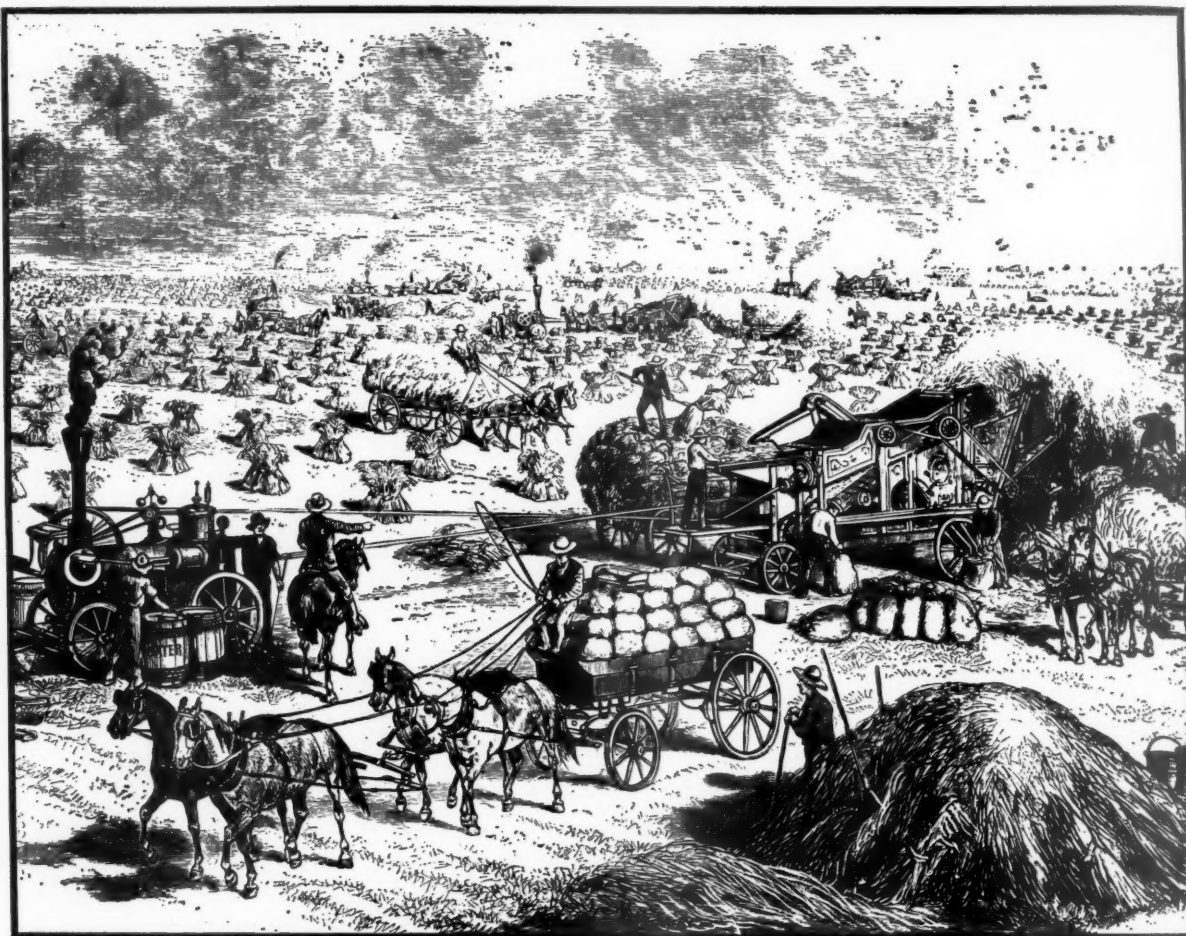
January 16, 1957: Colorado Bred Ewe Sale, Denver, Colorado.

Shows

November 2-11: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.

November 16-21: Golden Spike Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

January 11-19, 1957: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.



Mammoth steam threshers on the Dakota prairies, Red River Valley. From the Bettman Archive.

Operation Thresh: 1878

BACK IN '78, threshing was a community project. Today, *one* crew and *one* combine can cover the same field in less time.

Farming methods and equipment have certainly come a long way in 78 years. One new method is the way today's farmers cope with the problems of the future . . . expansion, their children's college education, vacations and eventual retirement.

This modern method for the modern farmer is United States Series "E" Savings Bonds. Savings Bonds let you save systematically for the future. Every \$300 you "plant" now, grows to \$400 in 9 years and 8 months.

What's more, Savings Bonds are indestructible. They can be replaced if lost, burned or stolen. And no need to worry about those sudden "rainy days." In case of emergency, you can cash in your bonds any time after the first two months.

If you'd like your interest by check every six months, Series "H" Bonds are your best investment. And remember, Savings Bonds are no further than your nearest bank.

For the big things in your life, be ready with

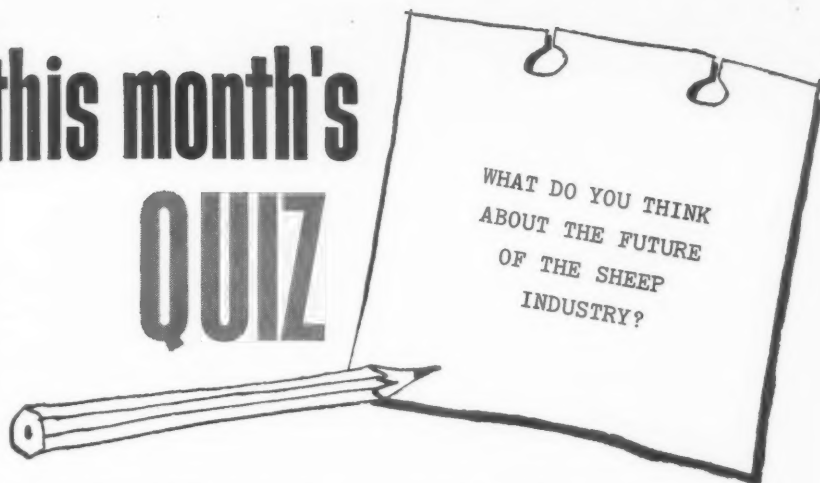
U. S. Savings Bonds

The U.S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donations, the Advertising Council and

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



this month's QUIZ



SHEEP paid my bills in hard times and made me a little money in good times. I am a small operator and run both sheep and cattle. If I ever find it necessary to cut down to just one type of livestock, I will stick with sheep.

The public needs to be educated to eat mutton. I believe they have already pretty well learned there is no substitute for wool.

I think with the National Wool Growers Association and the American Sheep Producers Council on the job like they are, the future of the sheep industry is sound.

—Paul Strong
Eagle Butte, South Dakota

INCENTIVE payments were most welcome, but as long as we make a political football of our commodities, there will always be a group in between who get too much of the payment designed for the producer.

The cost-price squeeze continues—hired help is higher; products and supplies we buy are higher; our returns are set by law. If we are to get more young people in the industry, somewhere along the line we must make enough on our investments to make it attractive to them.

Present incentive payments are not enough to make the difference. Drought conditions, coupled with increased costs, will probably decrease the present sheep numbers for the next year or so.

—Don H. Brown
Manti, Utah

AS long as the Government is behind us, we can operate successfully and increase.

We would like to sell our sheep and lambs at home like we used to, instead of going to so much expense of putting them through the ring.

—Eli Toma
Radersberg, Montana

I think the incentive payments on wool and lamb will make the sheep business a little more attractive; however, I don't think it will make any difference in range band numbers in this county. It may help put more sheep on farms.

I sold my band this fall.

—Horace Allen White
Roosevelt, Washington

UNTIL we have average rainfall again, there is no hope for breaking even in the sheep industry in this area.

Drought relief grain certificates of \$1 per hundredweight and \$7.50 per ton on roughage should have helped a lot, but prices advanced so rapidly it has benefited very little. Incentive wool payments have been a big help.

Unless we receive rainfalls within the next 10 days, and plenty of follow-up rains, we will go into winter in the worst shape I have ever seen. And I have been sheep ranching in this area for 24 years.

We need a program of \$35 per ton on cottonseed meal and corn and not over \$30 a ton net on alfalfa, if we are to survive.

—J. H. & A. J. Fisher
Langtry, Texas

THE future for the sheep business is encouraging. My brother and I are young and have only been in business five years.

Young people are not interested in working with sheep. More interest should be created in the sheep business so that young people will get into it. If this isn't done, the sheep business will continue to be a dying one.

Government handouts are not the answer to aiding the sheep industry. Our wool and lamb prices were consistent and reliable in 1954. The new wool incentive payment act, in my opinion, has some good features, but essentially

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed

DO YOU WANT:



Large attractive sheep?
Open face sheep?
Good herding sheep?
Good lambing sheep?
Heavy shearing sheep?

If the answer is yes—
then you want Columbias

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Alma Esplin, Secretary

REX Wheat Germ Oil

Settle Ewes Promptly
More—Earlier Lambs
Less Dead Lambs

Guaranteed or money back

Write for
Bulletin No. 7

VIOBIN
MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

Prevents and cures
"stiff lamb disease"

SUFFOLKS



ARE BETTER BECAUSE:

- Suffolk Rams are excellent for cross breeding.
- Suffolk Lambs grow rapidly — have more weight at market time.
- Suffolk Lambs have an excellent carcass.
- Feeders and Packers like Suffolk Lambs.

For Information Write:

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hodgson, Secretary
MOSCOW, IDAHO

it is, or was, unnecessary. We had a good market in 1954 for our wool. We sold it for 63 cents in a cash sale. In 1955 we consigned it and received 41 cents. With our incentive added we received 60 cents. If the new act has done anything, it has stabilized the breeding ewe market.

Young people should be encouraged and helped to get into the sheep business. Why not a program of glamorizing the sheep herder as the cowboy has been treated in the past? Herding cows is exactly the same as herding sheep. Why should the cowboy get the glamour?

—E. P. Tihista
Nashua, Montana

RIGHT now the future looks black indeed. Good feed on our summer and winter ranges would make things brighter. But the future, if there is going to be any for most of us, depends on our Government. If they are going to let steel and some other industries run and ruin the country, livestock cannot exist.

—Charles F. Burton
Parowan, Utah

THE sheep industry commands the strongest position in the livestock business today. Of course, no one can be sure of the future, but it looks pretty good for sheep right now.

—George Holcomb
Richland, Oregon

IT would be comforting to be able to say that the sheep industry has a very bright future, but I feel that the industry hangs at a point of delicate balance.

On the bright side, we have the improvement in the wool industry brought about by the incentive payments, and by the swing back to woolen goods after the consumer is finding that synthetics do not do all that wool does. Incentive payments have made the difference between profits and losses for many growers and have served to improve the prices of lambs, especially ewe lambs. We also have the marketing and promotional setups for wool and lamb which are going to show tremendous improvements in the sales of those two commodities. This is the brightest part of our future.

On the dark side, there is one ominous situation which is more depressing than all the others. That is the fact that the domestic industry cannot hope to compete with the sheep industry of the rest of the world without lowering our present standard of living to a large degree. Our only protection against this difference in living standards is a sound tariff program backed by a State

Department which is concerned with the well-being of the domestic industry.

Our costs of operation are extremely high in comparison to our returns and are rising rapidly. Our tax load is nearly unbearable and has reached the point where we are actually subsidizing the producers who undersell our domestic markets. Our industry will continue to suffer and wither until the standard of living of the sheep producers of the rest of the world rises as high as ours. Then we'll be able to compete for the markets of the world on an even basis. Either this must happen, or we must have some protection.

Our present incentive program is helpful, but it is not a sound answer and it is only temporary. Without protection from imports, our promotional program will serve to sell more foreign products and soon overload our limited market again.

The future of the sheep industry lies directly in the hands of our Government and its foreign policy. The representatives of our group have nothing more important to do than to work out a sound solution to this important problem.

—Harold J. Woosley
J. S. Woosley and Son
W-Diamond Ranch
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

FOR those that have a good set up and are not too heavily in debt, prospects for the future look bright. The small operator had just as well sell out or liquidate.—There is no chance.

—Ralph Brough
Nephi, Utah

"SURE BEATS THE OLD WAY"
ELASTRATOR
PAT. T.M. REG.
and ELASTRATOR rings with yellow mark. BLOODLESS dehorning, castrating, docking. \$12.50. Rings extra: 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.80; 500, \$7. AT DEALERS or postpaid.
CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 8-G, 151 Mission St., San Francisco, California



For Best Results
STANCO SALT



ASKING one who has raised sheep for almost 40 years what he thinks of the future of the sheep industry is almost like asking an old sea captain what he thinks of commerce on the ocean. There could be a little bias in both answers—a muttongy smell in one, and a salty tang in the other.

We are not going to legislate ourselves into a permanent prosperity, with subsidies or otherwise. Having a Federal man very quietly slip a sizable amount of cash out of one of our pockets, and with a great blare of trumpets and fanfare drop not quite all of it back into the other pocket, is not going to solve the problem.

We can get into a better position in one phase of our industry by our own efforts. We must get out of the "horse-and-buggy days" of handling our wool clips on the farm. We are doing it exactly the way we did 40 years ago when I began shearing my own and my neighbors' flocks. We can't copy the Australian methods. Our farms are different. But we must do something. I don't know the answer, but let's get our heads together and find a usable farm procedure for putting a quality clip on the wool auction block.

—V. K. Holcomb
Oakland, Oregon

WOOL WINDOW DISPLAYS

The smartly tailored all-wool clothing to be worn by the U. S. Olympic team in Melbourne is the subject of two special displays featured by 800 department and men's wear stores across the country. Planned by the Wool Bureau, which coordinated the industry-donated Olympic wardrobe, the two displays have been distributed on request to the stores for use in connection with the Olympic fund drive.

MEAT BOARD SCHOOLS BEGIN

The new cooking school season for the National Live Stock and Meat Board is under way. Forty-one Meat Board cooking schools are definitely scheduled at this time, with at least 12 additions expected in the near future. Ten of the schools are sponsored by radio stations and the others are newspaper-sponsored.

Several teams of home economists—each team consisting of a lecturer and assistant lecturer—are on the road now. They will cover a lot of country before next June in conducting the "Rhapsody of Recipes Cooking Schools."

Around the Range Country



Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 15, 1956

PASTURES

Fall and winter ranges and pastures are generally very short and dry in the Far West. Rains during the week should prove beneficial in the Pacific Northwest and moisture in the Sacramento Valley of California has resulted in some improvement of range grasses, but cool weather has slowed the growth of irrigated pastures. Weekend rains over the area from southeastern Minnesota southwestward to central Texas have at least partially revived ranges in this droughty area. In Kansas, rains are believed to have come too late to benefit pastures which are already exhausted. Stock ponds were partially filled by the runoff in Oklahoma and the development of temporary pastures is now possible. Grass prospects were improved in the Cross Timbers, low Rolling Plains, Blacklands, and some central and eastern areas in Texas.

ARIZONA

Week dry, except widely scattered showers in mountains of north Friday. Cotton continues in good condition; harvest good alfalfa crop continues.

CALIFORNIA

Light showers on 10th and 11th in Sacramento Valley and on north and central coast southward to Santa Barbara and moderate showers in Cascades and Sierras. First snow of season at Soda Springs, 1 inch on 11th, average date 16th. Temperatures near normal along coast and in south and below normal inland. Weather favorable for crops and harvesting on north and central coasts. Moisture aided range grasses, but cool weather slowed growth of irrigated pastures in Sacramento Valley.

COLORADO

Droughty conditions continue over State and were intensified by above-normal temperatures and lack of precipitation. A few light showers in mountain areas; heaviest .10 inch at Steamboat Springs. Winter wheat poor to fair suffering from lack of moisture. Very little wheat planted in some eastern areas because of extremely dry soil. Some fields blowing. Pastures dried up or in poor condition. A few stations in mountains reported freezing temperatures.

IDAHO

Colder than last week; still above long-term averages in all sections. First general rains of season at midweek; totals above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at most reporting stations. All farm operations delayed by rain, but some seeding accomplished in north and south-east.

MONTANA

Averaged slightly warmer than usual. A few light showers last 2 or 3 days. Dry weather favorable for harvests, but slowed growth of newly seeded winter wheat. Grasshopper damage very light, with spraying necessary in local areas. Movement of cattle to winter ranges well under way in west. Ranges dry and grass short in most sections.

Nashua, Valley County
October 8, 1956

Operating costs seem to be going up—one must be a better manager than ever before. We wholeheartedly approve of the lamb and wool promotion program. This is a very intelligent program and has our 100 percent support.

In our case, there will be the same number of ewes bred as a year ago; however, there will be a slight overall decrease in the area. Ewe lambs carried over this fall are from 5 to 10 pounds lighter than a year ago.

Winter range outlook is very poor. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$21.50; whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have brought \$20.

Alfalfa hay is at least \$10 to \$15 higher per ton this year than a year ago. Baled hay costs \$27 to \$30 per ton. Loose hay is \$20 per ton.

There are more coyotes here than a year ago. I have no idea why there is an increase. Eighteen lambs and one ewe were killed on our place in one morning.

—E. P. Tihista

Radersberg, Broadwater County
October 16, 1956

Coyote control programs have been neglected here, and as a result coyote numbers have increased considerably over a year ago.

Grasshoppers were very bad this year. They cleaned off everything on the flats, although feed was very good on the higher ranges.

We have had very good weather here recently. Outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is fair.

There will be about the same number of ewe lambs carried over here this year as last, and about the same number

of ewes bred. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$22 per head.

During the winter we supplement our feed with grain and hay. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton, and baled hay is bringing \$30. These prices are a little higher than a year ago.

—Eli Toma

Sand Springs, Garfield County
October 10, 1956

It has been too dry here, and outlook for feed on the winter range is very poor. Summer range was much worse this year than last. We are in a drought area, but there is no aid in this county.

There are very few fat lambs in this area—mostly feeders. Some feeder lambs have been contracted at \$17 to \$17.50.

Asking price for whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes has been \$22.

—V. Thomason

NEW MEXICO

Continued warm with slight cooling trends at close. Daytime readings averaged much above seasonal. Freezing temperatures locally in northern half, but crops generally matured and no damage. No precipitation. No prospects for winter wheat pasture as dry weather continues.

OREGON

Temperatures averaged above normal; near-record seasonal maxima at a few southern coastal stations. Shower producing total of 1.00 to 2.00 inches on south coast and in south-central, and .25 to 1.00 in remainder of State extremely beneficial for preparation and planting of fall seedbeds, also to already planted grains.

Oakland, Douglas County
October 8, 1956

The demand in Douglas County seems to be for whitefaced ewes—such as Columbias or Romneys. These ewes are bred to Suffolk rams. I do not know where the supply of good ewes will come from in the future unless we begin to keep our good ewe lambs. We are continually told by lamb buyers that it will be more profitable to sell our ewe lambs and buy replacements.

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here at \$12 to \$15 per head. It has been extremely dry and out-

look for winter range feed is very poor. No grass has started.

There will be a small increase in the number of ewe lambs kept in this area. Personally, we are keeping all of our good ewe lambs. There will be no appreciable change in the number of ewes bred here.

Our winter feed is corn silage and hay. We start feeding cubes six weeks before lambing. Baled hay is selling at \$30 to \$35 per ton, somewhat cheaper than a year ago.

—V. K. Holcomb

Richland, Baker County

October 15, 1956

There has been a big demand here for short-term breeding ewes. Farm flocks are on the increase.

We had a good rain recently. With some warm weather now, feed conditions would be very good. Fall and winter range outlook is fair to good.

The number of ewes bred here is

about the same as last year. Ewe lambs aren't carried over here, although a band of ewe lambs were brought into the county from Montana.

Asking price on whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes is from \$24 to \$25. Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$22.50.

We use a commercial cube (16 to 18 percent protein) as a winter supplemental feed. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton. Baled it sells at \$18.50. Hay prices are lower than last year.

Coyotes are not numerous here, but they seem to be on the increase.

—George Holcomb

SOUTH DAKOTA

Another dry week, with only sprinkles falling. Coldest of season in northeast on 9th. Hot afternoons, dust aloft, Thursday to Saturday. Record-breaking temperatures (96°) at Vivian; Rapid City hottest ever for so late in season. Fall plowing and seeding at standstill, due to drought.

Eagle Butte, Dewey County

October 12, 1956

Some southern ewes have sold through the ring here in poor condition at \$16 to \$16.50. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold at from \$21.50 to \$23.

We generally feed Lincoy three-way cake during the winter. Last year we grazed our sheep all winter and fed them soybean oil meal cake with a little hay in the evening. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$12 per ton loose and \$15 per ton baled. These prices are about the same as last year.

The excellent coyote control program here has held coyote numbers down.

Hot, dry and windy weather has cured feeds. The outlook for forage on the fall and winter ranges is good.

Very few ewe lambs were saved this year in our community. Lots of farmers and small operators here are selling their cows and part of their herds and buying old ewes.

—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Strong

Hoover, Butte County

October 1, 1956

We had a fairly dry year here, although it was better than last year. The grass we've had has been of good quality. Rains were very spotty, but there was more moisture than a year ago.

Yearling ewes (both fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbreds) have sold at \$22.

I heard of some wool selling from 46 to 53 cents.

Lambs have been contracted at the following prices: \$18.80 to \$19.30 for fat lambs; \$17.10 to \$18.40 for feeder lambs, depending on weight; around \$19.30 for fine-wooled ewe lambs; \$18.75 to \$19.25 for whitefaced ewe lambs; and \$19 for mixed lots.

—Otto Rittberger

TEXAS

Prospects for 1957 small grain crops in Cross Timbers and low Rolling Plains revived by weekend rains. Shower activity unloaded moisture in Blackland, central and east Texas, continuing as week ended. Most of State without any relief. Weekend rains missed high Plains wheat country. Critically dry; dryland wheat deteriorating with each day. Dust moving from prepared and planted fields. Large acreage very susceptible to wind erosion unless moisture received to get wheat up.

Big Springs, Howard County

October 10, 1956

There is no feed here on fall or winter ranges. Ewes are very thin.

We have been feeding cottonseed cake. Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$50 per ton. This price is higher than a year ago.

—B. & J. Fisher

COLUMBIA and SUFFOLK BRED EWE SALE

November 19th—9 a. m.—Ogden, Utah

100 head of each breed sell during the 38th annual



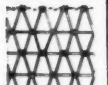
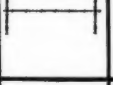


Golden Spike National Livestock Show

Golden Spike National Livestock Show Coliseum

Ogden, Utah

CF&I STEEL FENCES protect sheep

Solve your sheep fencing problems with the right combination of strong CF&I Silver Tip Steel Fence Posts and heavily-galvanized CF&I Wire Fence.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | CF&I SQUARE-MESH WOLF PROOF FENCE —This fence has very closely-spaced bottom wires. |  | CF&I BARBED WIRE —Five different types of CF&I Barbed Wire are available. |
|  | CF&I V-MESH WOLF PROOF FENCE —The one-piece construction eliminates cut wire ends which snag wool. |  | CINCH FENCE STAYS —Cinch Fence Stays used with barbed wire give you a stronger fence. |
|  | CF&I APRON FENCE —Keeps wolves, coyotes, dogs, etc., from digging under the fence. |  | CF&I SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS —These strong steel posts give maximum trouble-free life to any fence. |

3672

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CORPORATION

Albuquerque • Amarillo • Billings • Boise • Butte • Casper • Denver • El Paso • Ft. Worth
Houston • Kansas City • Lincoln (Neb.) • Los Angeles • Oakland • Oklahoma City
Phoenix • Portland • Pueblo • Salt Lake City • San Francisco • Seattle • Spokane • Wichita



Langtry, Val Verde County October 8, 1956

Practically all ranchers here have been feeding for eight months, and practically all are badly in debt. Hot and dry weather has been fatal to ranges. . . . There will be no feed on fall or winter ranges. We have been feeding mostly shelled corn and alfalfa. Baled hay is selling at \$52 per ton—\$10 higher than a year ago.

Only about 10 percent of the number of ewe lambs carried over last year are being held this year. About 75 percent of the ewes bred a year ago will be bred this year, and they are not in flesh to buck.

Our short fall wool sold at 51½ cents, less 1 cent commission.

—J. H. & A. J. Fisher

San Angelo, Tom Green County October 18, 1956

We received fair to good rains over some of the country last night.

—Ernest Williams

UTAH AND NEVADA

Light scattered showers early in week. Temperatures rose to well above normal by midweek. Fresh, southerly winds, with some blowing dust in southern Utah. Rain and snow early Friday in northeastern Nevada, with much cooler temperatures. Rain in northwest valleys of Utah averaged about ½ inch Friday, with snow and larger amounts at higher elevations. Little or no precipitation in southern half of Utah. Severe drought conditions continue over most of Utah and Nevada. Seedbeds for winter wheat not favorable for planting and very little done. Fall and winter ranges extremely short of feed.

UTAH

Blanding, San Juan County October 1, 1956

Fall ranges here are just fair. Winter ranges are poor. We are in a drought area, but I know of no one who has used drought aid as yet.

Mixed lots of fat and feeder lambs have been contracted at \$18 to \$19. Nearly all lambs are gone.

—Reed E. Bayles

Manti, Sanpete County October 8, 1956

There will be fewer ewe lambs carried over here than there were last year because of the poor feed outlook. Present drought conditions in southern Utah have taken all the good away from the sheep industry.

Most wool was sold here at shearing. One consignment sale netted 48 cents.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold at \$23. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have brought \$21.

We feed 43 percent cottonseed cake as a winter concentrate. Alfalfa hay prices are \$3 to \$5 per ton higher than

a year ago. Loose hay is selling at \$22 per ton; baled hay brings \$25.

There are fewer coyotes this year than last. We have concentrated our efforts on the pressure spots.

—Don H. Brown

Nephi, Juab County October 6, 1956

Alfalfa hay prices are about the same as a year ago, although many are holding for higher prices. Loose hay is \$17 per ton, and baled it brings \$20 to \$25 per ton.

Fair to poor feed conditions will exist on the winter range. It has been very dry here.

The number of ewe lambs carried over this fall and the number of ewes bred will both be similar to last year.

There are fewer coyotes here. Past years' poisoning must be paying off.

—Ralph Brough

Parowan, Iron County October 8, 1956

We haven't used any concentrates during past winters, but this year we will feed pellets. Alfalfa hay is selling from \$25 to \$30 per ton baled—about the same as a year ago.

We suffer very little loss from coyotes. They are not a problem now, and we surely don't want them to be.

Winter ranges will be very poor. Dry weather has really hurt feed conditions here. There will be fewer ewe lambs carried over this year and fewer ewes bred.

Some old ewes have sold here at 4½ cents a pound.

I could take care of my own business if we could get comparable prices to those we have to pay to operate.

—Charles F. Burton

WASHINGTON

Sunny and warm beginning of week, cooler and rain over entire State last half. Rainfall ¼ to ½ inch in most localities. Moisture beneficial to winter wheat which looks mostly fair to good; however, more

moisture needed for satisfactory growth. Fall seeding continues. Minimum temperatures above freezing in agricultural areas last week.

Roosevelt, Klickitat County October 14, 1956

There is only one outfit in this country that raises whitefaced lambs. Approximately the same number of ewes will be bred here this year as last.

Fair feed conditions should exist on the fall and winter ranges. It has been cloudy lately, but there hasn't been too much rain, and feed is slow in starting.

I sold my wool in July at 45 cents, f.o.b. Portland.

Baled alfalfa hay is selling at \$28 per ton—about the same price as a year ago. I feed no concentrates in the winter.

The Government trapper is doing a good job of poisoning coyotes, and numbers are about average.

I sold my ewes as of September 15th. I plan to quit the sheep business.

—Horace Allen White

WYOMING

Unseasonably warm and dry over Wyoming last week. No measurable precipitation east of Divide; light on west side. Some record-high temperatures for this late. Some windy days. Range grass very dry, breaking off.

Ten Sleep, Washakie County October 16, 1956

We are worried about the number of twins our ewes will conceive because the feed has been so dry so long. This

THE ALL NEW
HOME on the RANGE



SHEEP
CAMP
TRAILER
NOW
AVAILABLE
Come In
or Write

TWO BED • • • NEW CHASSIS

Ahlander Mfg. Company
490 So. University Ave., Provo, Utah

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

| | |
|---|---------|
| Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT | \$ 5.00 |
| Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY | 5.50 |
| Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY | 4.00 |
| Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER | .50 |
| Hultz & Hill's RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL | 4.75 |
| Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE | 6.50 |
| Klemme's AN AMERICAN GRAZIER GOES ABROAD | 2.50 |
| Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING | 7.00 |
| Newsom's SHEEP DISEASES | 7.00 |
| Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK | 6.50 |
| Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 7.50 |
| Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING | 5.00 |
| Saiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA | 7.50 |
| Stoddard & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT | 7.50 |
| Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE | 3.50 |
| Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS | 10.00 |

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

has been our driest summer on record. Lambs came off from Big Horn 30 days earlier and about 10 pounds lighter than usual. Fall and winter range outlook is very poor.

There are quite a number of ewe lambs on feed in the Big Horn Valley, but most are owned out of the area. About the same number of ewes will be bred here as a year ago.

Fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have both sold from \$19 to \$23.

We feed mostly 20 percent grain cubes as a winter concentrate, plus some beet pulp pellets. Loose alfalfa hay is selling from \$17 to \$18. Baled hay brings \$20 to \$22. These prices are about \$2 per ton higher than a year ago and may rise more if a tough winter develops.

Coyotes are more numerous here than a year ago. Government trappers will not use a systematic poisoning program.

—Harold J. Woosley
J. S. Woosley & Son

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

The National Wool Grower published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah for October 1st, 1956.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business manager are:

Publisher National Wool Growers Assn. Co., 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Editor Irene Young, 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Business manager Irene Young, 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. The owner is: National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, an unincorporated body, and twelve state wool growers' associations.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

(Signed) IRENE YOUNG
Editor and Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1956.

(SEAL)

(Signed) BULIA H. ANDERSON
(My commission expires July 17, 1957)

Intensified Research Program Outlined by Advisory Committee

AN intensified research program aimed at helping sheep raisers improve the quality and quantity of lamb and wool production was outlined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sheep and Wool Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its annual meeting held this year in Dubois, Idaho, October 8-10.

In calling for a broad and comprehensive research program, the committee emphasized the need for expanding studies on wool processing and marketing to widen uses of wool. At the same time it underlined the need for investigations on how to produce and process better lamb meat to create demand by consumers.

Among high-priority research needs cited by the committee were:

PRODUCTION

Expand work on breeding methods to improve the efficiency of farm and range sheep. Conduct further research on how heredity and environment of sheep affect the quality and quantity of the meat, wool, and byproducts. Widen studies on yields and composition of meat in carcasses and cuts.

UTILIZATION AND CONSUMER USE

Initiate pilot-plant research on modifying wools chemically to develop improved textiles and more efficient manufacturing operations. Increase investigations on the surface and internal structure of wool and mohair with special emphasis on the mechanics of soiling and on application of chemical finishes. Expand research to develop wool fabrics that can be washed, dried, and re-used in the home with little or no pressing or further service.

MARKETING

Conduct an expanded study of the competitive position of wool and man-made fibers. Expand the outlook information on wool, livestock, and meat including more attention to regional reporting. Increase research to improve warehouse operations and related services for wool.

USDA MARKETING SERVICES

Improve statistical and reporting services, especially by providing more exact measurements of year-to-year changes in the number of sheep and lambs fed or shorn on farms and in feedlots. Provide additional information on wool prices and marketing costs, and wider surveys of wool mar-

keting. Continue work on grade standards for wool and wool products, including tolerances for colored fibers and on variability of fiber length.

The committee, established under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, is submitting a detailed report of its recommendations to the Department. Copies of this report will be available in a few weeks from the committee's executive secretary H. W. Marston, Office of the Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D.C.

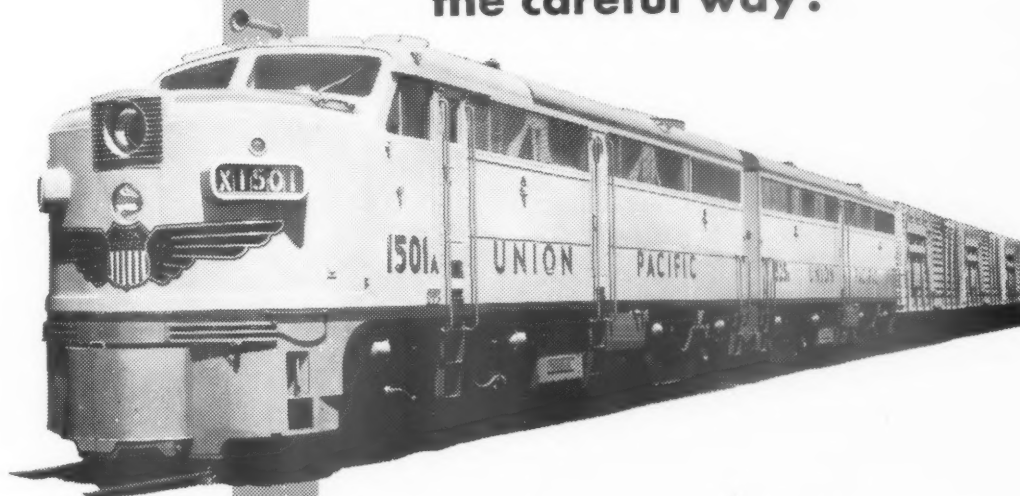
Members of the committee attending the meeting were: John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, chairman; LeRoy Getting, Sanborn, Iowa; Arthur R. Jewell, Centerburg, Ohio; Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyo.; Dr. Hadleigh Marsh, Helena, Mont.; Carl J. Nadasdy, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. Nichols, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Loyd Sorensen, Elko, Nev.; Dr. Werner von Bergen, Passaic, N. J., and James F. Wilson, Davis, Calif.

Advertisers Index

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Camp Wagons | |
| Ahlander Manufacturing Company | 31 |
| Dogs | |
| Peterson's Stock Farm | 1 |
| Equipment and Supplies | |
| California Stockmen's Supply Company..... | 28 |
| The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation..... | 30 |
| Pendleton Woolen Mills..... | 1 |
| Feeds | |
| Rex Wheat Germ Oil | 27 |
| Stansbury Salt Company | 28 |
| Marketing Agencies | |
| Armour and Company..... | 6 |
| Swift and Company | 19 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Sheepmen's Books | 31 |
| Railroads | |
| Union Pacific | 3rd Cover |
| Remedies | |
| Lederle Laboratory Division | 2nd Cover |
| Wyeth Laboratories | 3 |
| SHEEP | |
| Columbias | |
| Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America..... | 27 |
| Hampshires | |
| American Hampshire Sheep Association..... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Breeders Directory | 22 |
| Sales | |
| Columbia and Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale..... | 30 |
| National Ram Sale | 4th Cover |
| Suffolks | |
| American Suffolk Sheep Society | 27 |

Does your
livestock shipment

MOVE
the careful way?



always ship via

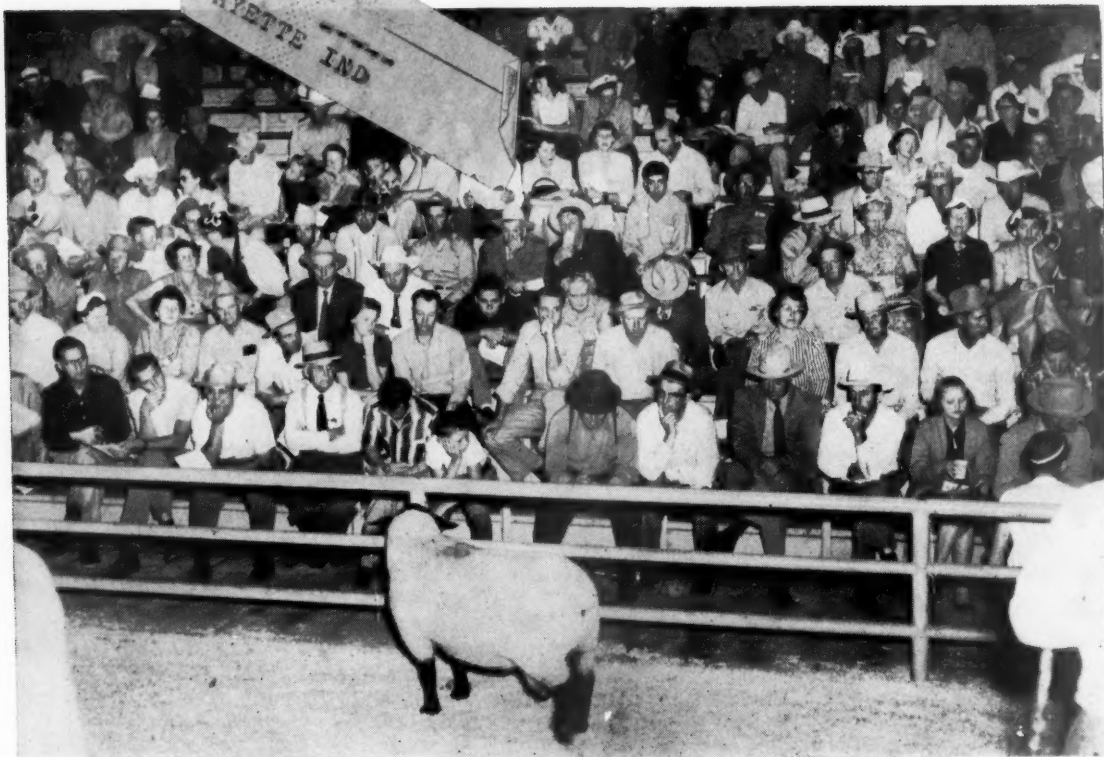
**UNION
PACIFIC**

it is

**EASY
FAST
TIMELY
MODERN
DEPENDABLE**



→ → → *completely satisfactory*



The Nation's Top Ram Sale

QUALITY SINCE 1916

The old slogan "THE **2 LOCK**" is an understatement, according to Clair E. Terrill, head of the USDA's Agricultural Experiment Station in Beltsville, Md. "The ram accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of the gains from selection," he says. "You can't really do much by selection of ewes, which account to 20 per cent of the improvement in a flock."

Remember, it's never too early to plan your production for profits through the use of quality rams.

Watch For Dates of the 1957

NATIONAL RAM SALE

Sale under management National Wool Growers Association

— QUALITY SINCE 1916 —

